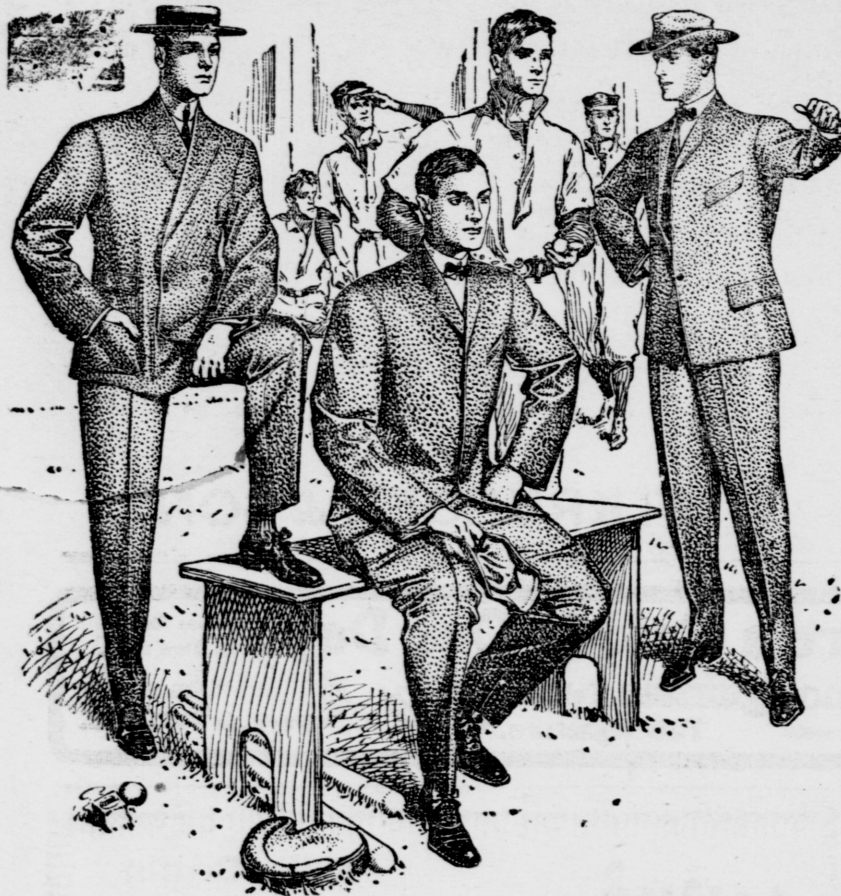


## U & BAKER

KING OF LOW PRICES



HURRY UP! GET IN THE GAME!

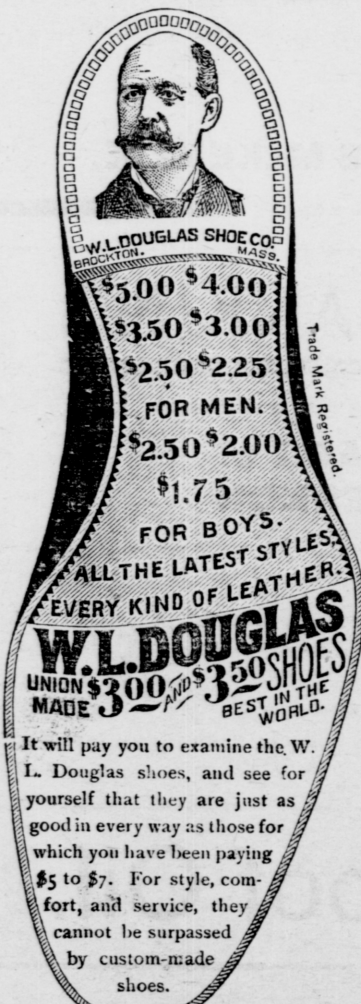
We want every man and boy in Rockcastle county to wear one of the famous



You Can't Get Something for Nothing

But you can certainly secure from us the most wonderful Suits you ever saw for prices running as follows: \$6.75, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10, \$12.50, \$15.00.

Up-to-date Fashions,  
Superior Workmanship.



Douglas Shoes Sell  
And Excel.  
Why?

Because Expert designers conceive them; the greatest shoe man in the world makes them, and expert shoe men handle them.

Douglas Shoes fit, wear, are shapely and have "tone."

Built to give satisfaction from the time you buy them, until worn out—and they do.

Better Get A Pair.

Men's Furnishing Goods.

In each line the styles are the latest and absolutely correct. We have the reputation of being able to fit out a young man in the very latest style, from "Top to Toe," and we are proud of it.

Hurry up! Get in the Game.

## U & BAKER

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PRINT SHOWS THROUGH



JUDGE JOHN W. HUGHES.

Candidate for nomination for Congress from the Eighth district, who was here last Monday presenting his claims to the people. Judge Hughes looks very much like congressional timber and judging from his past record as a "runner" we are led to believe that whatever the outcome may be, his opponents will know they have been up against a strong proposition. By request we copy the following concerning Judge Hughes, which appeared in a recent issue of the Interior Journal:

"The candidacy of Judge John W. Hughes, of Mercer county for the Democratic nomination for Congress furnishes a theme for no small amount of talk among the county court day crowds of the 8th district. The perennial good nature of the judge, his apt word for each new acquaintance attract and retain an untiring audience wherever he may be. These are qualities, however, which go to make him a pleasant companion; but they are not to be discounted when the race is on. It is claimed by those who know him best, and not denied by any who know him at all that he has fitness for the place he seeks in ripe political scholarship, a clear understanding of the dual nature of our government, and an accurate historic information of party issues since Jefferson and Hamilton first advocated opposing views. But the chief claim made for him is that his integrity, personal and political is rock-ribbed; that he can't be bribed, bought, flattered, flattered or scared into stealing, lying, swindling the government—in a word doing any of the detestable things which these days are given the name GRAFTING. It would seem to be a poor compliment for any candidate to say for him that he is not a thief; but in these modern times when public offices everywhere are honey combed with the thieves who are styled slick politicians, it means something to be called an honest man. The Interior Journal is not committed to any candidate who now is, or may be in this race. But it is committed to that line of principle and policy which opposes the dirty skulduggery of modern politics which usually ends in putting a dirtier rascal in a place of public trust. So that, if it be true that Judge Hughes has as much moral stamina, and we do not question it, as he has good humor and personal grit, his color will certainly be seen coming down the home stretch."

### SORE MUSCLES.

Prominent athletes throughout the country find that the best treatment for sore muscles after severe exercise or hard work of any kind, is a hot bath at bed time, which opens the pores. This should immediately be followed with an application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm vigorously rubbed into the skin. This liniment removes all stiffness and soreness and has become a favorite rub down as it acts promptly and keeps the muscles in excellent condition. For sale by Chas. C. Davis, the leading drug Mt. Vernon Ky.

Spain will be given a new Queen on Thursday, when Princess Ena of Battenburg, niece of King Edward of England, will be married to King Alfonso of Spain. The ceremony will take place in the old church of San Jeronimo in Madrid and the State ceremonies and fetes will occupy all of this week and until June 8. Princess Ena has found the heart of the Spanish nation and the marriage is regarded by all classes with the greatest enthusiasm.

AN ALARMING SITUATION frequently results from neglect of clogged bowels and torpid liver, until constipation becomes chronic. This condition is unknown to those who use Dr. King's New Life Pills; the best and gentlest regulators of stomach and bowels. Guaranteed by all druggists. Price 25c.

### PINE HILL.

Mr. L. B. Hilton visited Brodhead first of week and was accompanied by his sister, Miss Lida. —Mr. Steve Hensel, section foreman is here on a visit—Mrs. Claude Cannon and little daughter Hazel returned to their home at Corbin after a pleasant visit to relatives here. —Miss Delana Stalls worth, of Straight Creek is visiting here. —Mr. Wheeler Meadows one of our best boys has returned to Lebanon Junction after a pleasant visit of a few days—A preacher from Jackson county (whose name we were unable to secure) gave us a most excellent sermon last Sunday.

Mrs. John Hilton gave a wool picking which was enjoyed by her many friends.—Pine Hill society has been enjoying a round of social gaities; first with the Misses Sympton, then Mrs. L. B. Hilton and Miss Byrda McHargue.

### HOW TO BREAK UP A COLD

It may be surprising to many to learn that a severe cold can be completely broken up in one or two days. To do this, however, prompt action is necessary. The first symptoms of a cold are a dry, loud cough, a profuse watery discharge from the nose, and a thin, white coating on the tongue. When Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is taken every hour on the first appearance of these symptoms, it counteracts the effect of the cold and restores the system to a healthy condition within a day or two. For sale by Chas. C. Davis, leading druggist.

### QUAIL

O. A. Gentry and family have returned from McAlister, I. T. to make this future home.—The infant child of Jesse Brown died Sunday and the remains were laid to rest Monday in the Providence cemetery.—A. E. Proctor bought of John Wilson, a yearling colt for \$75.—Eld. Martin Owens has been visiting relatives and friends at Brodhead. J. W. Stringer was in Mt. Vernon Monday on business. W. G. Proctor still remains very feeble.—H. P. Davis, of Indiana, and Mrs. Sibey J. Wright were married Wednesday at Rev. Martin Owens.—J. W. Stringer has added to his house a new coat of paint.—Corn is looking fine in this section of the county. Uncle Sam Goodpastor is in very poor health.—The Broughton and Burke saw mill is doing a good business.—D. E. Proctor, the new merchant is doing a good business for a country store.

### UNKNOWN FRIENDS.

There are many people who have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with splendid results but who are unknown because they have hesitated about giving a testimonial of their experience for publication. These people, however, are none the less friends of this remedy. They have done much toward making it a household word by their personal recommendations to friends and neighbors. It is a good medicine to have in the home and is widely known for its cures of diarrhoea and all forms of bowel trouble. For sale by Chas. C. Davis, leading druggist.



## SHIELD BRAND

FITS WELL WEARS WELL

## CLOTHING

Men's Youths and Boys Suits

The most economical to buy because they are better made and fit more perfectly than other suits sold at Popular Prices.

None Genuine without the Label on the Collar.

For sale  
—by— J. FISH,

Mt. Vernon, Ky.

W. A. CARSON,  
Painter & Paper-hanger,

Agent for  
HENRY BOSCH CO'S,  
line of

WALL PAPER, ROOM  
MOULDINGS, ETC., ETC.

Let us make you an estimate on work before placing your order.  
All Work Guaranteed.

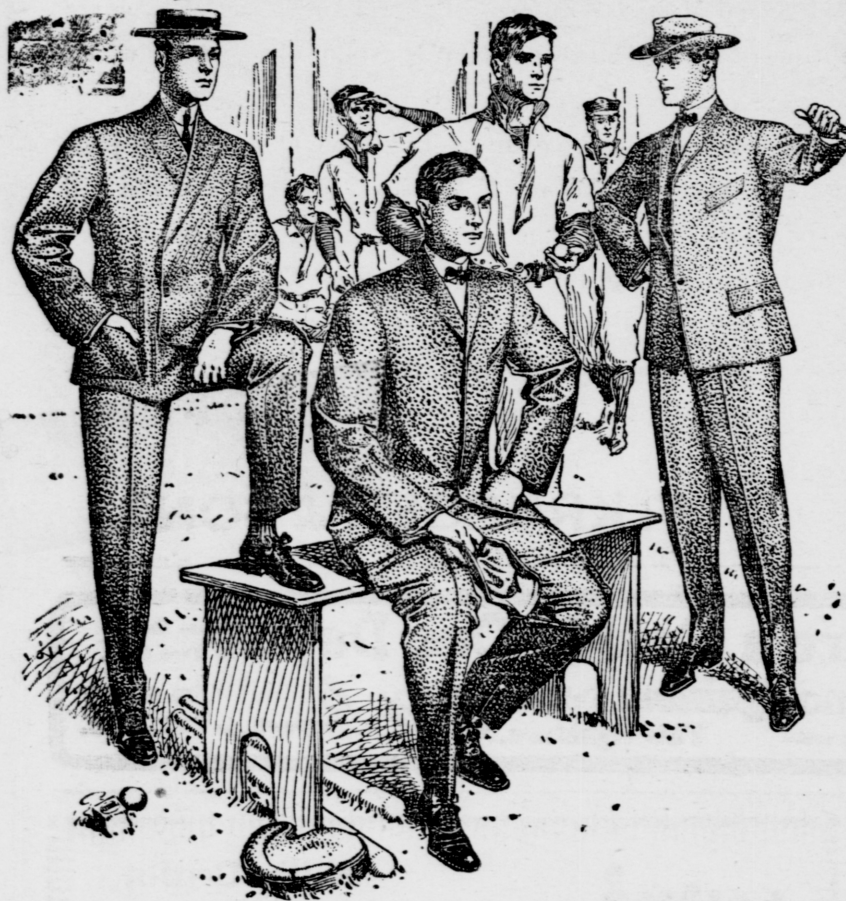
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## U & BAKER

KING OF LOW PRICES



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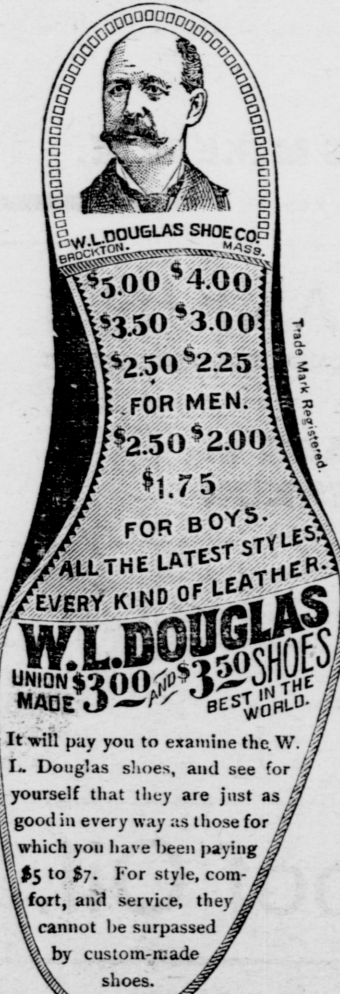
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H. H. WOOD, President, W. G. NICELEY, 1st, V. President, F. L. THOMPSON, 2nd, V. President, M. B. SALIN, Cashier.

## PEOPLES BANK,

[BRANCH CITIZENS BANK, BRODHEAD.]

MT. VERNON, KENTUCKY.

We solicit the accounts of Firms and Individuals, guaranteeing careful,  
courteous treatment and prompt service to all our customers.

Protected by an absolute fire and burglar proof screw door safe and bur-  
glar insurance.

We pay 3 per cent. on all deposits of \$100 or more when left with the  
bank and not checked upon for a period of six months.

### DIRECTORS:

H. H. WOOD, W. G. NICELEY, W. J. SPARKS, J. W. RIDER, F. L. THOMPSON,  
JOE DICKERSON, G. T. JOHNSON, M. J. MILLER, L. W. BETHURUM, M. B. SALIN.

## The Gibraltar of Rockcastle County Financial Institutions

## CITIZENS BANK

OF BRODHEAD, KY.

Offers to the people a safe and conservative  
Banking System.

### ACCOUNTS OF

### Individual Firms and Corporations Solicited.

Give us your business and we guarantee a pleas-  
ant and profitable relation.

Pay 3 per cent. interest on all deposits of \$100  
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J. W. HUTCHESON, Cashier.

Just draw this mental picture  
for yourself: A white-haired old  
mother sitting alone in the gloom  
of the evening, her children all  
gone out into the great busy world,  
the friends of her childhood either  
dead or far away the sun of her  
life nearly set—just picture this to  
yourself. Would't you rather  
hear that Christian old mother  
singing

"Nearer, my God, to Thee,  
Nearer to Thee;  
E'en though it be a cross  
That raiseth me,"  
than to hear any prima donna that  
ever lived singing a classical com-  
position of one of the "old masters  
of music?"—Will M. Maupin in  
The Commoner.

### FOLLOWING THE FLAG.

When our soldiers went to Cuba  
and the Philippines, health was  
the most important consideration.  
Willis T. Morgan, retired Commis-  
sary Sergeant U. S. A., of Rural  
Route 1, Concord, N. H., says:  
"I was two years in Cuba and two  
in the Philippines, and being sub-  
ject to colds, I took Dr. King's New  
Discovery for Consumption, which  
kept me in perfect health. And  
now, in New Hampshire, we find  
it in the best medicine in the world  
for coughs, colds, bronchial trou-  
bles and all lung diseases. Guar-  
anteed at all drugstores. Price 50c  
and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Although it is said that Rocke-  
feller is a poor speller, yet he can  
write a beautiful check.

W. A. CARSON,  
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# MT VERNON SIGNAL

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1906

Published every Friday by  
EDGAR S. ALBRIGHT.

SUBSCRIPTION ONE YEAR \$1.00

Advertising rates made known on  
application

## FOR CONGRESS

We are authorized to announce  
JUDGE JOHN W. HUGHES,  
of Mercer County, as a candidate to rep-  
resent the Eighth Congressional District  
in Congress, to succeed Hon. G. G. Gil-  
bert, subject to the action of the Demo-  
cratic party.

We are authorized to announce  
HON. R. W. MILLER,  
of Madison, as a candidate to represent  
the Eighth Congressional District of  
Kentucky in Congress, to succeed Hon.  
G. G. Gilbert, subject to the action of the  
Democratic party.

JUDGE JARVIS in his charge to  
the grand jury laid special stress  
upon the condition of the county  
jail and asked that body to make a  
thorough investigation. The jailer  
Owen V. Jarrett has made a special  
effort since his incumbency to at  
least keep the jail respectable, but  
owing to the horrible arrangement  
which exists it is almost an impos-  
sibility. Totally without any of the  
modern conveniences which a  
jail should have and a very poorly  
arranged building too, the quarters  
furnished the prisoners are very  
uncomfortable and the jailer cen-  
sured and criticised for things un-  
avoidable on his part. One of  
the great needs is water works and  
sewerage which could be installed  
at a very reasonable cost. There  
are many changes needed, in fact  
an entire renovation of the whole  
buildings is necessary, but that  
we cannot hope for. However,  
with the additions above men-  
tioned, the prisoners, incarcerated can  
at least have respectable quarters.  
Only those who are fully advised up-  
on this matter can fully appreciate  
the situation and we want to add  
that no officer in charge is in the  
least responsible for the conditions  
which exist. We trust that the  
grand jury will carefully investigate  
and recommend at least a few of  
the necessary improvements.

## POLITICS AND POLITICIANS

Official announcement was made  
by Chief Justice Fuller of the ap-  
proaching retirement of Justice  
Brown from the Supreme Court.

A favorable report on the Gaynes  
Bill requiring publicity in election  
contributions will be made to Con-  
gress, the House Committee reach-  
ing this decision Monday.

Jerry A. Sullivan, of Richmond,  
Monday announced that he will  
not be a candidate for the Demo-  
crat nomination for Congress in  
the Eighth district.

Senator Morgan, speaking on  
the Panama canal resolution Mon-  
day said there had been an abuse of  
power by the President in the  
zone. No member of Congress he  
said, would dare introduce a bill  
for a law to carry out what the  
President had done.

R. W. Miller, of Madison county  
Monday formally announced as a  
candidate for the Democratic nomi-  
nation for Congress in the Eighth  
district. He has served four years  
in the General Assembly and will  
have strong support for the place.

Democrats of Spencer county,  
Ind., Monday nominated a full  
ticket, each candidate being pledg-  
ed not to use any money except for  
legitimate purposes, during the  
campaign. Not only were they  
pledged not to buy votes but they  
also must not lend money to in-  
fluence voters.

## BLACKBURN FOR GOVERNOR

The Washington Post publishes  
the following interview with Hon.  
Frank Hopkins, of the Tenth Con-  
gressional districts: "There is  
talk of making Senator Joe Black-  
burn the next Governor of Ken-  
tucky," said Representative Frank  
A. Hopkins, who has returned from  
a couple of weeks stay in the State  
and is at the Riggs. It comes  
mostly from Louisville but doubt-  
less the suggestion will become  
general throughout the State. It  
nominated there in no doubt that  
Mr. Blackburn will be elected and  
by a tremendous majority, but the  
question is, will he be nominated?  
The State Administration, consist-  
ing of Gov. Beckham and his fol-  
lowers and Judge Paynter, the man  
who defeated the Senator in the re-  
cent contest, will probably fight  
for the nomination of Auditor Ha-



HON. RICHARD W. MILLER,

Of Madison county, whose announcement as a candidate for Congress  
from the Eighth district appears in this issue. What the Richmond  
Register will say of Mr. Miller in today's issue:

"In its proper place in these columns will be found the official an-  
nouncement of the Hon. Richard W. Miller, of Madison County, for the  
congressional nomination in this, the Eighth Kentucky District. It is  
saying little to state that the publication of this news will bring un-  
denied joy to Mr. Miller's friends throughout the State, whose name is legion,  
and who have been urging him for months to make this race. His en-  
try will indeed mean 'another Richmond in the field,' and a masterly  
and an interesting and exciting attitude from this time forward  
to its finish.

"Of all the sons of the Bluegrass State now in the public eye, none  
is more fitted for the honor to which he aspires than popular, brainy,  
eloquent 'Dick Miller.' This opinion is not only our own, but is con-  
curred in by those of eminence and renown. He is the logical candi-  
date from this district, as there is no other young man in this section of  
his qualifications, who has won the prominence and honors which have  
come to him. He is of the type which made Kentucky famous in the  
halls of Congress years ago, and it should be an honor to the people to  
send to Washington one, who will so ably represent them.

"In the first place he is a gentleman by instinct, breeding and edu-  
cation. Of rare social charm, he binds his friends to him by his cordial  
friendly ways. No stranger ever met him, without remembering him to  
lasting advantage, and with his friends he wears equally well, as all grow  
more attached to him with the development of the remarkable attain-  
ments which he possesses. Secondly, he has brains, gifts and talents of  
an unusually big order. And then his eloquence is proverbial, and he  
is conceded by all to be the first orator in Kentucky.

Born and reared in Madison county, he is a graduate both of Cen-  
tral University and Yale. At the former school he held the position of  
Dean of the Law Department from 1897, to the consolidation of the school  
with Centre College of Danville. In 1904 he was Democratic County  
Chairman of this county, and was made a member of the State Central  
Committee. He served two terms in the State Legislature, and his care-  
er since his entrance to that honorable body has been history, with  
which all are familiar.

Especially at the last session did he loom like a star on the horizon  
of Kentucky politics. The papers were full of him and his remarkable  
achievements. For the first time in a generation did he succeed in pass-  
ing a bill of prominence without a dissenting vote. In a masterly effort  
he advocated the passage of a measure requiring an accounting of the in-  
surance companies to the proper authorities, and though stating that he  
had been threatened with political extinction if he took this action, he  
yet threw down the gauntlet and carried all before him in a brilli-  
ant effort that will ever be remembered. This is the kind of man that  
Madison offers as her candidate. He is one of those whom destiny  
marks for her own, and who is born for distinction.

If sent to Congress, this district will be represented as it has not  
been for years. Though his party is in the minority, Mr. Miller will be  
known and recognized and his influence felt. It was his type that gained  
for Kentucky the reputation of 'The Silver Tongue.' The fame the Clay  
and Breckinridge clustered around the Bluegrass, will be but  
brightened, when enlivened by the eloquent words, the clean life and  
the eminent ability of the Hon. R. W. Miller, the next Congressman  
from the Eighth district.

ger, who is about forty-five years  
of age and popular, but not so for-  
midable a man as Senator Black-  
burn.

"The latter is and always was  
popular in the State and would  
probably have been elected had he  
got into the fight in the State. In-  
stead he relied on his friends and  
the people of Kentucky to support  
him. They failed to do so, and he  
was defeated.

"In Kentucky it is not as it used  
to be; once a man could depend up-  
on his record and remain away and  
attend to his duties at the Capitol;  
now he must be on deck through the  
whole fight or the other fellow is  
going to get away with the prize.  
Mr. Blackburn has made a good  
Senator and has reflected credit on  
the State but he did not get in the  
campaign with sufficient vigor."

## LAND, STOCK AND CROP

A. H. Hamlin bought to spans of  
mules this week, one for \$240 and  
the other \$186.

T. F. Gross, of Crab Orchard,  
was here this week buying hogs  
and cattle. He bought of W. C.  
Symptom 8 hogs at a fair price and  
before leaving town let them go to  
W. J. Rider at a nice little profit.

W. D. McIntyre, of Millers-  
burg, bought of Aylette Buckner  
sixty-five 1,400 pound cattle at  
\$4 80, which shipped to New York  
Saturday night. Mr. McIntyre al-  
so shipped to Cincinnati 3 car  
loads of hogs costing 5 to 6 cents  
per pound.—Bourbon News.

Clarence Wright sold to R. B.  
Hutchcraft 40 stork hogs, weight  
125 pounds at 6 cents. G. W.  
Ellis bought of R. B. Hutchcraft  
15,000 pounds of tobacco at 10 cts  
straight. W. B. Griffith sold his

## CURES

### RHEUMATISM

### LUMBAR, NEURALGIA and KIDNEY TROUBLE

"S-DROPS" taken internally, rids the blood  
of the poisonous matter and acids which  
are the direct cause of these diseases.  
Applied externally, it affords almost in-  
stant relief from the most paralyzing  
pain, dissolving the poisonous sub-  
stance and removing it from the system.

**DR. E. D. BLAND**  
Of Brewton, Ga., writes:  
"I had been suffering for a number of years  
with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Kidney  
trouble, and was unable to do any work.  
I tried all the remedies that I could  
get, but without success. I then con-  
sulted with a number of the best physicians,  
but found nothing that gave me relief. I  
then tried 'S-DROPS' and in my practice  
for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Kidney  
trouble."

## FREE

If you are suffering with Rheumatism,  
Neuralgia, Kidney Trouble or any kind  
of pain, write to us for a trial bottle  
of 'S-DROPS' and test its power.

"S-DROPS" can be used any length of  
time without acquiring a "drug habit,"  
as it is entirely free of opium, cocaine,  
alcohol, laudanum, and other similar  
ingredients.

Large Size Bottle, "S-DROPS" (500 Doses)  
\$1.00. For Sale by Druggists.

**SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE COMPANY,**  
Dept. 50, 160 Lake Street, Chicago.

### A HANDSOME SHOE

all leathers,  
all styles,  
This is one

PRICE: \$3.50

Our Gentlemen's Shoe.

## Sole Agents

For The

# Hamilton-Brown SHOES

Guaranteed to give Satisfaction.

### A SWELL BOOT

for fashionable people

PRICE: \$3.00

Our Ladies Shoes.

This is the kind worn by George and Martha Washington. For STYLE and WEAR are unequalled. Every pair has the name of HAMILTON-BROWN stamped on them which means perfection.

Our stock of LADIES HATS is complete and we are selling same at a very low price. Come in and fit up your Girls with Hats that come from F. Krueger & Sons and you will save money and be sure of the latest styles.

GROCERIES we are selling for fun and not for profit. The best Flour at 65 cents a sack. The facts in a nut-shell a e. buy of us and you will be sure to get good goods for little money. Space does not permit us to tell all, but if you come in our store we will, by experience, teach you that buying our goods means peace at home and good will toward us.

Yours for trade,  
**F. KRUEGER & SONS.**

## To Cure a Cold in One Day

Cures Crip in Two Days.

### Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.

Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months.

This signature, *E. W. Linn* on every box. 25c.

## Spring and Summer Goods

### At Bottom Prices.

Large Stock of

**MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,**  
**LADIES TRIMMED HATS,**  
**AND LADIES DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS.**

We pay 12 cts. for eggs; 9 cents for hens; 1 1/2 cents for hams and side meat.

Bring your dollar and get as much as you can carry home.

**A. C. HIATT,**  
Hiatt, Ky.

## HAIR'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer

Is it true you want to look old? Then keep your gray hair. If not, then use Hair's Hair Renewer, and have all the dark, rich color of early life restored to your hair.

## Auction Sale of Horses

### TERMS CASH.

Bring your money with you; we sell at auction and at auction only, so do not come to buy at private sale.

**We will sell one car load of Young Western Horses and Mares one at a time to highest bidder at**

## Mt. Vernon, Ky., Tuesday June 5, 1906.

**SALE WILL BE AT RAILROAD STOCK YARDS.**

This stock is saddle and driving breed, are light boned, young and shapely; Ages from 2 to 5 years. Sale will commence promptly at 10:00 A. M., regardless of weather. All dealers and speculators should attend as we will sell without limit or reserve.

Stock will be in some pasture close to town, two days before sale; call and see them.

## KING BROS.

## CONTINUE

Those who are gaining flesh and strength by regular treatment with

### Scott's Emulsion

should continue the treatment in hot weather; smaller dose and a little cool milk with it will do away with any objection which is attached to fatty products during the heated season.

Send for free sample.

**SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,**  
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.  
per. and \$1.00; all druggists.

## Willis Criffin

### PRACTICAL UNDERTAKER AND FUNERAL DIRECTOR,

Mt. Vernon, Ky.

**Stock Complete.** Can furnish on short notice Metallic Coffins and Caskets and have Embalming done. **Fine Hearse attached.**

**ORDERS by wire Promptly Filled.**

Phone No. 63.

## COME! COME!

WE invite all to come and see us. At my store you will always find a good selection of Dry Goods and Notions.

## CLOTHING!

We carry a full line of Clothing that will suit all sizes and ages. Our goods are right and our prices are right.

Yours very truly,  
**JONAS McKENZIE.**

Phone No. 83 **JONAS McKENZIE.**

**JONAS McKENZIE**

## YOUR BANKING

No matter how small, no matter how large,

### THE BANK of MT. VERNON

will give it careful attention. This message applies to the men and the women alike.

Remember we pay 3 per cent. interest on all deposits of \$100 or more, when left with the bank and not checked upon for a period of six months or more.

**OFFICERS:**  
C. C. WILLIAMS, Pres. W. L. RICHARDS, Cashier.  
J. T. ADAMS, Vice-Pres. A. B. FURNISH, Asst. Cash

## Fire Proof Oil.

If you are looking for

### YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

Take your oil can to your Dealer, and insist on having it Filled with

## "FIRE PROOF" COAL OIL.

## Fire Proof Oil.



# MT. VERNON SIGNAL

MT VERNON, KY. JUNE 1, 1906

79 Call up "No. 79" when you want to communicate with SIGNAL



## TIME TABLE.

22 north.....	1:24 p.m.
24 north.....	3:32 a.m.
23 south.....	1:24 p.m.
21 South.....	12:36 a.m.

JAS. LANDRUM, Agent

Phone No. 58.

Entered at the Mt. Vernon, Ky. Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

## PERSONAL

Editor E. C. Walton was here Monday.

Charlie Henderson was with home-folks yesterday.

David Henderson has been very sick for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Gentry visit here and Level Green this week.

James Pennington is at home from the Louisville School of Medicine.

Mrs. Schooler, of Garrard, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Willis Adams.

Lloyd Marc is telegraphing at Ludlow for the Cincinnati Southern road.

Miss Lucy Sloan, a sister of Mrs. W. B. Smith of this place, died at Burnside Tuesday.

Mrs. T. Eish, mother of J. Fish who has been sick for some time, shows but little improvement.

P. H. Allen, of Pine Knot, Ky., representing A. Miller, Lumber Company of Buffalo, N. Y., was here this week.

The visiting attorneys this court are, Judge Alcorn, Judge Morrow, Judge Tye, of Williamsburg and the Hon. Fountain Fox Bobbitt.

Large crowds of representative citizens of the county have been in attendance at court each day this week. Too many to attempt to enumerate.

Commissioner B. J. Bethurum has appointed Miss Fannie Sparks hostess and Miss Annie Thompson maid of honor from Rockcastle at the "Home Coming."

Miss Alma Boring, of Nashville and Mrs. Essie Painter and little daughter, Ruth, are spending a few days with their uncle, Joshua Boring, Sr., of near Cove.

## LOCAL

NOTICE.—A late act of the Legislature forbids the shipment of intoxicating liquors into local option or prohibition counties or communities after June 1st. After that date I can fill no more shipping orders from my customers in Rockcastle county, etc.

## CURTIS GOVER.

Crab Orchard.

HORSE SHOEING.—Bring your horses to H. C. Gentry, on Richmond street and get them shod all around for 80 cents. Also have a first-class wagon ready for sale at a most reasonable price; quality of work considered. Call and examine for yourselves.

## H. C. GENTRY,

Mt. Vernon, Ky.

The Lexington Leader, speaking of the Class Day exercises of the graduating class of Campbell-Hagerman College, says of Miss Frances Sparks, oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Sparks:

"Miss Frances Sparks, a favorite of the class, impulsive, natural and graceful, was the Giffonian, and from a large box, borne upon the stage by two ushers, decked in the class colors, white and gold, gave to each mind in something to recall to her mind its fun and beauty. She compared the box to that of Pandora in so far as it aroused curiosity, but not so that it would allow anything to escape with injury to her classmates. The gifts were such as created a great deal of merriment, and made the number a feature of the program."

## HOME COMING CONTRIBUTIONS.

B. J. Bethurum,	\$5.00
Rob Cox,	.50
G. S. Griffin,	.50
O. V. Jarrett,	.50
L. W. Bethurum,	\$1.00
S. D. Lewis,	\$1.00
C. C. Williams,	\$1.00
M. C. Miller,	.25
Dr. Lovell,	.50
M. J. Miller, Jr.,	.50
Mrs. S. W. Davis,	.25
John D. Miller,	.25
C. A. Davis,	.25
J. N. Sharp,	\$1.00
R. L. McFerron,	.50
J. A. Wood,	.50
W. G. Nicolay,	.50
W. M. Poynter,	\$1.00

PAPER IS TORN

Brothead, Crab Orchard and Preachersville Masonic lodges will have a union celebration of St. John's day at Crab Orchard, on Saturday June 2nd.

Our attention has been called to an error in our last issue concerning teachers' certificates. The second best grade was made by Miss Althea Owens instead of Miss Amanda McKenzie.

The ladies of the Baptist church will sell ice cream and strawberries in the court house yard to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon and evening the proceeds to go toward repairing the church. Every body is cordially invited to assist in this worthy cause.

Will McClure and James Delaney, colored, the barber engaged in a little encounter Monday, resulting a slight pistol wound for McClure in the arm and a few gashe and pump knots on the head for Delaney. Delaney was arrested on released on bond.

CARD OF THANKS.—We wish to thank the good people of Brothead and others for their assistance and sympathy to us in our great sorrow which is almost too great to bear.

Respectfully,

Mrs. Susie Tharp  
H. L. Tharp  
R. H. Tharp  
Mrs. Ewell Frith

Fountain Fox Bobbitt will peak at Brothead, Monday night June 4th 1906 Platform, W. J. Bryan for President, J. B. McCreary for United States Senator; Fountain Fox Bobbitt for Congress, and as a unit of value the same standard that was the palladium of our progress for 81 years, under which we whipped Great Britain, Mexico, and beat ourselves to pieces in 1861—65. Everybody invited especially the ladies.

Nine killed and twenty-one injured is the record of a smashup between the Knoxville Express of the Louisville and Nashville railroad and a cut of empty freight cars on a siding at Seventh and Hill streets, Louisville, at 7:55 o'clock Monday morning. A broken flange on a wheel of a passenger coach caused the passenger train to "side-swipe" the freight cars. Eight of the victims were killed almost instantly. The ninth died Monday night. The L. & N. officials will investigate the cause of the accident, but are disposed to favor the broken flange explanation.

On the 24th of last month on Mr. Thomas W. Evans, brakeman on the Louisville division of the L. & N. was caught between couplings and received some very severe injuries from which he is fast recovering. We wish to extend our sincere thanks to the L. & N. R. R. officials for their kindness and help. Also Dr. Givens of East Bernstadt and Dr. Childress of Livingston for their kind services. We feel very grateful to the good people of Livingston for their kindness; especially to Mr. and Mrs. Rice and their boys, also to Mr. and Mrs. Magee.

MR. AND MRS. W. T. EVANS.

The Adams Express Company has notified its agents all over Kentucky of its intention to abide by the law enacted by the last Legislature forbidding the shipment of whisky into local option territory and has sent explicit instructions to every agent in the state covering the law. The agent is directed to examine every suspicious-looking package, and if he suspects it contains whisky he must ask the sender, if the latter declines to answer the agent is directed to refuse the package. The Bowling Green News says the whisky jobbing houses there have shipped \$25,000 worth of whisky a year into local option territory.

Indications are now good for the development of Rockcastle's clay, sand and cement stone. There are various individuals and companies buying and leasing all the lands they can secure that have these minerals on them lying on or near to the railroad. These lands begin at Mt. Vernon and run to a point near Livingston in which are found beds of almost inexhaustible quantities of fire and pottery clays. At Sinks are found mountains of nearly pure sand and lying within a few hundred yards is found vast quantities of cement stone of splendid quality. At Pine Hill the conditions are about the same in regard to cement material in addition to clay. Something over a hundred car loads of this clay have been shipped to Louisville and the product is pronounced first-class. It is claimed by land owners and other parties in the county, that there is a combination among the fire clay and pottery men to hold off development until they can secure most or all of the territory by purchase or lease; it is such a case it may be some time before much is done toward establishing works or operating the field. One is capitalized at

## CIRCUIT COURT.

Monday witnessed a rather large crowd in town at the beginning of court. Judge M. L. Jarvis was on the bench and made an unusually strong charge to the grand jury. In the absence of Commonwealth's Attorney J. N. Sharp, Atty. B. J. Bethurum was appointed to act in his stead. The following jurors were selected:

### GRAND JURY.

G. M. Hamm, Willis Bustle, A. P. Gadd, P. E. Shively, James Doan, J. W. Moore, Albert Allen, Zeke Goodwin, James Chasteen, S. L. Durham, J. J. Berry and W. M. Hayes for man.

### SMALL JURY.

G. E. Painter, Gerome Adams, Pur Rigby, Milt Deaton, J. J. Stokes, Frank Andrewkin, Josiah Meese, S. N. Davis, G. B. Sutton, Harrison Purnum, W. R. Barner, A. B. Brannaman, W. M. Kinley, Thos. Francisco, J. A. Reppert, J. C. Dullin, T. J. Nichols, Arthur Coffey, P. Y. Hunt, Neal Parrett, John French, Mason Anglin, Jack Jones and R. K. Powell.

The following cases have been called: Bill McCoy, \$25 and cost for concealed weapons; James Philpot, \$60 and cost for selling liquor. Abe Chasteen \$60 and cost each in three cases for selling liquor. G. L. Wren, E. R. Thomas, Tim Todd and Cam Pigg \$20 and cost each for gaming; Mace Dowell \$10 and cost for breach of the peace; Joe Taylor and Logan Burdette, \$10 and cost each for breach of the peace; Jas. Hays, \$25 and cost for concealed weapons; Billy Ballenger \$5 and cost for disturbing religious worship; James Miller pleaded guilty to the charge of detaining a female and was given two years in the pen.

Cynthia Frye was fined \$60 and cost for selling whisky. The case against the Nortons, Roberts, Cooper and Hamlin charged with the killing of Jim and Harlan Arnold was called Tuesday. All of Tuesday afternoon, Wednesday and yesterday morning was spent selecting a jury. Immediately after the jury had been selected and were ready to begin taking evidence, an affidavit was filed by the Commonwealth, that on account of sickness of one of the witnesses, who would not be during progress of trial able to appear and testify, asked for a continuance which was granted. The defense was very anxious that the trial should go through and the asking for a continuance on the part of the Commonwealth came as a great surprise to them.

## BROWN MEMORIAL SCHOOL.

The Brown Memorial School will close Tuesday, June 12, instead of June 13, since Home Coming Week begins in Louisville June 13. The program for Tuesday night will be as follows:

Chorus—Spring Time Song.  
Rhys Herbert.  
Dumb Bell Drill.—Pizzicati Chorus—Eight Girls.  
Vocal Duet.—Selected.  
—Misses Jordan and Demorest.  
Piano Duet.—Invitation a la Valse—Von Weber.  
—Misses Guthrie and Newland.  
Scenes from "Cinderella".  
—Twenty-five Boys and Girls.

The concert, from eight to nine, will be followed by a reception at the Dormitory to which every one is cordially invited.

Admission to the concert 15 and 25 cents.

Mrs. Thos. P. Langdon, of Baltimore, and Mrs. A. B. Lincoln, Treasurer of Woman's Home Board of Presbyterian Church, U. S. A. were guests at the Langdon Home this week. Miss Lincoln gave an excellent talk in chapel Monday morning.

Thursday Miss Taylor told the pupils the amount of money outsiders are spending on the work here, and asked them how many of them were proving themselves worthy of the opportunities offered them. Certainly a large majority are making an effort, when one considers under what difficulties some of the students are working. Then the attendance at this season of the year is unusual. Though Decoration Day is a legal holiday, the number present Wednesday was seventy-two for the whole day and seventy-seven for the morning.

The eighteen people at the dormitory will soon be scattered. Miss Smith goes to Westminster, Md., Miss Jordan to New York to continue her music, Miss Sisson

and Miss Adams to St. Louis, Miss Demorest to Belding, Mich., and Miss Henderson to Cleveland. Maud Guthrie goes to New Haven, Annie Newland to East Bernstadt, Neil McFerron, Laura and Ida Johnson to Pine Hill, Vera Owens to Livingston, and Givens McNeil to Pittsburg. Lucy and Annie Baker will remain at the dormitory during the summer. Miss Taylor expects to make a short visit home, if she decides to take charge of the work here permanently, and to begin repairs upon the school building as soon as she returns.

## LIVINGSTON

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Tubbs and family have returned from an extended visit to LaFollette, Knoxville and Baileys Switch.—Mrs. Laura Justis is spending a month with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Reynolds.—Mr. John Johnson spent Sunday with home-folks at Lancaster.—Mr. Harry Lee was calling in Corbin Sunday.—Miss Maranda McKenzie, of Stanford, was the guest of Miss Cora Adams Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. Charley Anderson, of Orlando, was in town Sunday calling on one of our pretty visitors.—Miss Sadie Evans of Berea college, has been here with her brother who has been seriously ill at the Eight Cables. Miss Evans returned to school Wednesday.—Miss Fannie Langford, of Wildie is visiting her aunt, Mrs. James Anderson this week.—Dr. W. J. Childress met with the railway surgeons at Richmond Wednesday.—Mrs. Jennie Cockrell was in Richmond several days this week.—Mrs. George Reynolds and son, Cecil, of Corbin, spent several days in town this week, the guests of Mesdames David Griffin and G. D. Cook and James McGuire.—Mr. R. A. Whitehead spent Sunday and Monday in Lancaster.—Mr. U. G. Baker of Mt. Vernon, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Baker the first of the week.—Miss Helen Singleton is a pleasant guest at the home of her uncle, J. B. Singleton.—Miss Bertina Mullins returned home Sunday after several weeks stay in Stanford.—Mr. Tom Evans of Brothead met with a painful accident here Monday. While attempting to couple his train he was caught between the cars and received several severe bruises but fortunately no serious ones.—Miss Lizzie Adams, of Mt. Vernon, was the guest of Miss Lida Cook Saturday and Sunday on her way to Berea.—Miss Lillie Hilton, of Middleboro, is visiting Miss Myrtle Chewning this week.—Mrs. Chas. Rice and son, Chas., are spending the week in Cincinnati with relatives and friends.—Mrs. Beets and family, of Lebanon Junction spent several days last week with her sister, Mrs. J. A. Farley on her way to Knoxville.—Mrs. Essie Painter and cousin, are visiting in Mt. Vernon and Brothead this week.—Mrs. Howard Bowers and sister, Miss Overstreet, are spending two weeks with friends and relatives in Parksville.—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Caswell are in Louisville this week. Mr. Caswell has been called there to work, it is hoped not to be permanent.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lemons returned from Louisville Sunday.—Rev. Campbell filled his regular appointment at the Christian church Sunday.—Mrs. Givens and Pennington were in town Wednesday on professional business.—Miss Mars of Campbellsville is visiting her sister, Mrs. L. M. Westerfield.—Horace Benton was in Brothead Sunday.—Eugene Whitney met with a very serious accident Wednesday night in attempting to jump from a moving train his foot was caught in some way and several cars passed over it mashing it to a pulp, making amputation necessary.—DEAD: Mrs. Charles Griffin died about twelve o'clock Wednesday of blood poison her death being very sudden and sad. She leaves a husband and two small children who have our deepest sympathy.

## MARETBURG.

Mrs. Lou Purcell went to Brothead Monday.—Mr. J. J. McCall spent Sunday last with home-folks.—Mrs. M. Owens returned home from Pineville Tuesday. She was accompanied by her little grand daughter, Laura Anna Taylor.—Messrs. C. C. Metcalf and R. G. Dodd returned Monday from a fishing trip at Hazel Patch and other points.—Miss Lizzie Chandler, of Scaggs creek, visited relatives here last week.—Rev. J. Davis closed his meeting here last Sunday.—Miss Maud Cash, of Ottawa, is visiting Miss Janie Owens.—There will be preaching at our church Saturday night and Sunday conducted by Rev. Karr, of near Corbin.

John Butcher was killed in a rock quarry near Bloomington, Ind. A blast drove two sections of a large rock apart. Butcher put his head in the crevice and the rocks closed together crushing his skull like an egg shell.

# OVER Three Million PEOPLE

Are Wearing  
**STAR BRAND SHOES**  
And Like Them.

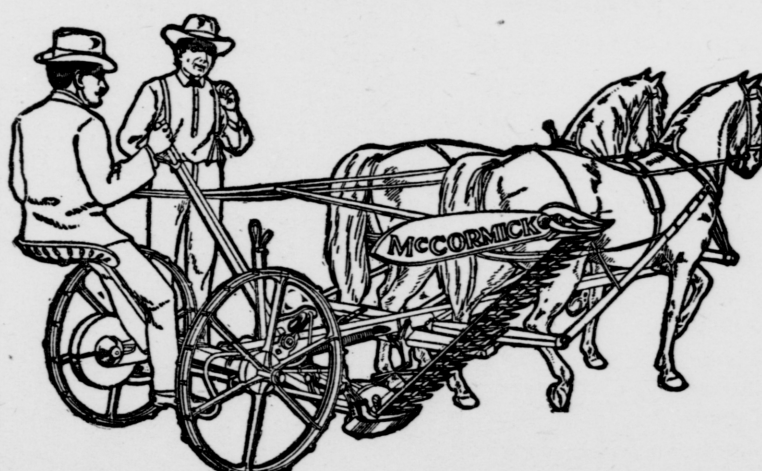
Are you one of this number? If not, why not try a pair of Men's  
**PATRIOT  
\$3.50  
SHOES,**  
They are made in all good leathers in a way that is right.



Just received the largest shipment of Star Brand Shoes that ever came to Mt. Vernon. Shoes to fit all feet. Prices to fit all pocket books

See us for

**MCCORMICK and DEERING**



**Harvesting Machinery  
Syracuse Plows,  
Birdsell Wagons  
AND  
Globe Fertilizers.**

**We Are Fighting Old-Time  
Business Methods**

And Credit Prices by  
**SELLING EVERYTHING**  
At Prices To Suit The People—  
**FOR CASH.**

Make our store your headquarters while in town, you're always welcome.

**FISH'S  
CASH STORE,**  
Church St., Mt. Vernon, Ky.

FREE TRIP.—If you want a free trip to Mammoth Cave, now is the time to enter the SIGNAL contest. All that is required to get the trip, all expenses paid, is a club of twenty-five (25) new cash subscribers of \$1.00 to the MT. VERNON SIGNAL. There are already several who have begun making up clubs. The trip will take place some time in August. Just make up your mind that you intend to make the trip and it is half made.

**FOLEY'S MONEY-STAR**  
for children; safe, sure. No optates  
**RENT PAYS FOR THE LAND.**

**FERTILE SECTIONS OF THE  
SOUTHWEST, WHERE LAND  
SELLS FOR \$15 AND RENTS  
FOR \$5 PER ACRE.**

One of the remarkable things about Eastern Arkansas and Northern Louisiana is the fact that cleared land rents for \$5 per acre cash and can be bought for \$7.50 to \$15 per acre. It costs \$6 to \$10 an acre to clear it. Other improvements are slight and inexpensive.

The soil is rich alluvial, or made. It produces a bale of cotton per acre, worth \$45 to \$60. This accounts for its high rental value. Other crops such as corn, small grains, grasses, vegetables and fruits thrive as well.

Alfalfa yields 4 to 6 cuttings, a ton a cutting, and brings \$10 to \$16 per ton.

In other sections of these states, and in Texas as well, the rolling or hill-land is especially adapted to stock raising and fruit growing. Land is very cheap, \$5 to \$10; improved farms \$10, \$15 to \$25 per acre.

The new White River country offers many opportunities for settlers. High, rolling, fine water—it is naturally adapted to stock and fruit raising. Can be bought as low as \$5 per acre.

See this great country for yourself and pick out a location. Descriptive literature, with maps, free on request.

The Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain System Lines sell reduced rate roundtrip tickets on first and third Tuesdays of each month, to points in the West and Southwest, good returning 21 days with stopovers. For descriptive literature, time tables, etc. write to

R. T. G. MATTHEWS, Traveling Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky. or H. C. TOWNSEND, General Passenger & Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

**WHITE BRONZE MONUMENTS**  
ARE MORE ENDURING  
Than Stone  
YOU CAN SAVE MONEY  
by WRITING  
FOR DESIGNS & PRICES  
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**ROCKCASTLE BRONZE CO.,**  
MT. VERNON, KY.

Samples of White Bronze, Designs, Literature, Prices etc., at J. Fish's store. No cost to call up phone No. 100, from country points to talk bronze matters. mr23-1f.

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the  
Signature of *Chas. H. Pott*

**All The Latest**

**FADS AND FANCIES  
IN  
FASHIONABLE  
MILLINERY**

The newest styles and latest creations from the East.

**HATS  
GILT BELTS  
EMBROIDERIES  
ORGANDES  
CAPS**

**Mrs. Cleo Brown.**  
MT. VERNON, KY.







# Mount Vernon Signal.

MAGAZINE SECTION,

MT. VERNON, ROCKCASTLE COUNTY, KY., JUNE 1, 1906.

Pages 1 to 4.

## HOUSE FOR FREE SEEDS.

### LOWER BRANCH OF NATIONAL LEGISLATURE PASSES THIS APPROPRIATION.

Members of Congress "Haze" Opponents of Free Seeds.—Confusion Precedes Final Vote on Bill.—Agricultural Oratory.

When the House of Representatives took up the agricultural appropriation bill, quite a discussion arose over the elimination of the usual free seed item by the committee on agriculture. The House gave to the country during the days of debate, a spectacle that elsewhere than on the floor of that parliamentary body, would have been known as "rough house."

There was a great tendency to "haze" members when they spoke in defense of the action of the committee. Much was said about the attempt to strike down the hard-working farmer and take from him that helping hand in the shape of free seeds which had been held out to him for so many years.

None of the advocates of free seeds emphasized the fact that the total value of the package containing five small packets which forms the quota sent to each farmer cost the government 1 1/4 cents, and that each member had the enormous sum of \$150 worth of these seeds to distribute among his entire constituency. The arguments advanced sought to prove that the withdrawal of this subsidy of less than 2 cents to each farmer would drive the entire agricultural voting strength of the country into bankruptcy.

### ELOQUENCE ON TAP.

Some of the speeches made will go rolling down the "corridors of time" as specimens of that matchless eloquence always on tap in the House of Representatives when a great national issue is up for consideration.

Mr. Henry, of Connecticut, submitted innumerable letters from his constituents and from organized granges urging the abolition of the free-seed practice. Mr. Mondell, of Wyoming, delivered himself of a humorous speech in which he poked fun at the Department. Mr. Burleson, of Texas, opposed free seeds because he did not believe the intelligent farmers of the country expected the government to aid them in their business. Farmers, under all circumstances, he said, had supported the government and never expected the government to support them.

Mr. Burleson paid his respects, rather sarcastically, to certain members who advocated free seeds on the floor and then in the cloak rooms sneered at the "Reubens" and "hay-seeds" who demanded them. Mr. Bur-

## ANTI-MONOPOLY LAWS.

### Regulations in France Which Rigidly Prohibit the Cornering of Necessary Commodities.

It seems that our anti-trust and monopoly crusaders might learn something from the methods employed in our Sister Republic of France. There, capitalists are limited in their operations of "cornering" commodities. This applies particularly to those products which are considered necessities of life, such as grain and its products, bread, meat, wine, vegetables, fruit, butter, vinegar, coal, wool, silk, etc. Any "cornering" of such articles is a criminal offense in France. It has been so, with varying forms of penalties dealt out, since 1793. The offense has been made so broad and sweeping that it now includes all persons who destroy or permit to perish merchandise of prime necessity, whether it is their property or not.

The criminal code prohibits manipulations tending to bring about an advance or fall in price that is not warranted by the law of supply and demand. The law does not include tobacco, of course, for tobacco is a government monopoly and controlled absolutely by it. The punishment meted out to the violators of this law consists of both imprisonment and fine, the term and amount being measured by the magnitude of the offense. In addition to this the offending manufacturer, merchant, or manipulator has his factory or business establishment placed under police supervision, the expense of which he pays for from two to five years. There is no more trouble in handling offending corporations than individuals. Every director or employee in a managerial capacity is responsible. For a second offense, the penalty is so severe that it would result in the extermination of almost any establishment.

### MEMORIAL DAY.

No memorial day, or Decoration Day, as it is more generally known, has ever come around, since after the institution of the observance, more than thirty-five years ago, when a better state of feeling existed between the North and South, and between the men who fought in the war, than now. There has been a decided tendency this year to all sorts of Blue and Gray proceedings. The Grand Army posts and the Confederate camps have mixed themselves up in a most genial way.

This does not mean that the special value of the day, to the northerner, as a commemoration of the services and death of the Union soldier has lost its fine edge. On the contrary, it has gained in zest. The soldier died for the Union, and those who lay flowers on his grave cannot do so without think-

## IS OLD AS HE FEELS.

### AT EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS, SENATOR PETTUS DISGUSTED AT BEING CALLED AGED.

Constituents Idolize Him—But They are Preparing to Hold an Election to Decide on Successor—in Case He Dies.

Something unusual is happening in Alabama. The people unanimously want Edmund Winston Pettus to continue to serve them in the United States Senate as long as he lives. Yet they are preparing to hold an election to decide upon his successor. The reason is that when Senator Pettus' present term expires, in 1909, he will be 88 years old, and the election is to be held because Alabama fears he will not live longer than that. But "Grandpa" Pettus is indignant. He says he is as spry as he was at 60 and that he expects to live out the whole six years of another term. He is candidate for re-election on the platform: "A man is as young as he feels."

Senator Pettus had reached the time for chloroforming, according to the so-called Osler doctrine, back in '63—about the time he was performing deeds of daring in defense of Vicksburg, fighting with the Confederate army. It seems that the situation had become desperate; volunteers were called for a forlorn hope. A brigade of reckless Texans offered for the service, and Pettus offered to lead. And he did lead—led where fight was hottest, and at the head of the column, his six feet four looming large in front, that protruding lower jaw set on taking those works at any cost. Where that tall figure rose and that black straight mane waved those Texans followed. They loved him for his daring, and when all was done and they learned that he was from Alabama and not from Texas they insisted on adopting him for their State, and by one acclaim he was christened "Old Texas." Pettus was a Forty-Niner. He rode from Alabama to California on horseback with a company of some forty of his neighbors. He was a mere lad then of twenty-eight, but had already had adventures in the Mexican war, in which he fought. At eighty-five his record is said to be something like this: Enjoys a game of cards, reads his Bible, loves flowers, runs no bills, carries a red bandana, calls his wife sweetheart, has a fund of subtle humor, and being a Senator who works, hasn't time to think whether the Grim Reaper is twenty or only ten years off. That, his friends believe, is a good enough platform in itself.

### Joys in Tree Planting.

In the early spring the tree fakir is thriving upon the fad for foreign trees and shrubs. About the time the snow disappears in early spring the tree fakir takes his grubbing hoe, his pruning shears and a ball of twine and goes into the woods. There he grubs up tree sprouts—sumach, oak, alanthus, hickory, beech, poplar, chestnut—or almost anything else will serve his purpose. These he trims and prunes and ties up in bundles for removal to the place where they are to be stored.

When the spring tidying up of the home garden commences the tree fakir makes his appearance in public. He will show pictures of rare Japanese or Chinese or Mexican or East Indian shrub trees and offer to supply you sprouts at a figure that is most inviting. You see an opportunity to get a plant worth \$12 for \$1, and then you think of the envy which that queer red-leaved, wide-spreading bush will excite in the breast of your neighbor—and you buy.

By and by you shout with joy and call your wife out to see the tiny leaves, and then you begin to brag and look down upon your neighbors. You invite them in to see the wonder, and you talk learnedly of horticulture in Japan or the East Indies.

And then your glorious tree bursts into leaf—when you discover that you have bought an ordinary, common, everyday sumach or a maple, or, perhaps, a scrawny little peach tree. Then you lie in wait for him, and you meet with another disappointment. He doesn't come around any more.

### Afterthoughts.

The ratio of married couples living to celebrate the golden anniversary is 1 to 11,000.

According to Pekin reports, the Chinese bandits are almost as active as East Side rioters in New York.

A Milwaukee poetess won a barrel of flour in a poetical contest. Few poets are so lucky in landing the dough.

"Chicago bristles," says Henry James, proving that they took him on the usual sightseeing trip through the stockyards—hogs and cattle.

The baby that was born in a parlor car on the Lake Shore road can claim that whatever success he achieves later in life was due to early training.

Henry James calls himself a "frustrated American." Those of us who have tried to understand Mr. James' books belong in the same class.

The Washington State Supreme Court has given George H. Melse \$14,000 for the loss of a leg. George's financial standing is now assured.

Dr. Wiley, the Government Chemist, is looking into the question of how long refrigerator plants may keep food without detriment to the consumer. He is, of course, after the cold facts.

## RED TAPE IN DAYS OF '61.

### The Best Way to Get Brooms Was to Beg the Money and Buy Them.

A veteran of the civil war, in commenting on the so-called Panama circumlocution office, gave some amusing reminiscences of the working of the "red tape" during the days of 1861.

"I was quartermaster sergeant in a New York regiment and had been detailed to assist in handling a bunch of recruits," he said. "At the end of the first week I discovered that we were out of brooms, and when I reported the matter to the lieutenant he told me to stop off at the ordnance store when I rode in to get the rations.

## CONFEDERATE DAUGHTERS.

### MRS. GOODLETT OF NASHVILLE—FOUNDER AND PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL ORDER.

Strove for Years to Unite Various Southern State Organizations—Active Worker in Many Charitable Institutions.

Few have accomplished more for living patriotism as well as perpetuating the memory of the heroic dead of the Southland than Mrs. M. C. Goodlett, of Nashville, Tenn., the founder and first president of the United

Daughters of the Confederacy, whose birth has given monuments and loving tribute to both living and dead Southern heroes. Her object in uniting the women of the South was to bring them together, to pull shoulder to shoulder with the Confederate veterans in extending all necessary aid to the needy survivors of the war between the States; to protect historic places of the Confederacy; to record the part taken by Southern women, as well in untiring effort after the war in the reconstruction of the South as in patient endurance of hardship and patriotic devotion during the struggle; to honor the memory of those who fell in the service of the Confederate States; and to cherish ties of friendship among the members of the society.

She worked for years striving to organize the United Daughters of the Confederacy before even her own association of which she was president would co-operate with her in calling a convention and inviting other Daughters of the Confederacy to unite in forming a national association. At this time, besides being President of the Tennessee Daughters, she was a member of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, the National Prisoners Association, and the National Humane Association, and was educated up to the point where she could see the advantage of consolidating the scattered forces of Confederate workers who were few and far apart. Her work with the national associations showed her the great possibilities in concert of action, and, having time, means, and social influence to back her in the work, she determined to carry out her plans, and unflinchingly fought opposition from start to finish. The result was that on September 10, 1894, the Society of the United Daughters of the Confederacy was organized at Nashville, Tenn.

When the Tennesseans announced a little over a month ago that they proposed to have a portrait of Mrs. Goodlett painted and placed in the museum at Richmond, Va., appeals came at once from the chapter of the States requesting that they might also contribute toward honoring their founder. The requests were complied with and the portrait was unveiled at Nashville, Tenn., June 8, 1905.

### Granted.

At the Grant family dinner Major General Frederick D. Grant told this story on himself:

"I was booked to speak at a large dinner in town and the toastmaster felt it incumbent upon him to make my path as smooth as possible. He therefore spoke of my father and said I strongly resembled him. 'This had the desired effect on the people present, and they gave me their best attention. 'Although I spoke as well as I could, I felt that everyone was disappointed in me and I sat down with relief that it was over.

"The toastmaster rose and smiled at me. Then he said to the guests: 'Didn't I tell you he was just like his father? He can't speak worth a cent.'"



MRS. M. C. GOODLETT, President United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Daughters of the Confederacy. No one but a woman of such force of character united to the social training that comes from inheritance through a long line of ancestors, together with parliamentary experience, could have conceived and firmly established in so short a time a society that now numbers 40,000 members.

Mrs. Goodlett is very modest in speaking of this cherished child of

## SEEING IS BELIEVING

### IT IS NOT AN EASY MATTER

to make a million people believe that so good a magazine as *Maxwell's Homemaker Magazine* can be published for ten cents a year.

But we are *doing it* because the magazine speaks for itself and tells its own story.

Here is what one of our subscribers at Crockett, Texas, writes:  
"The March number of your excellent magazine is before me. It is certainly filled with helpful articles, and I would be glad to know that every family in Texas had the benefit of its teachings. The first article in this number, 'A Homemaker's Garden,' should be preserved for reference. The ARTICLE 'HEALTH IN THE HOME,' IF CAREFULLY FOLLOWED, WOULD SAVE SICKNESS IN EVERY FAMILY. Anything that I can do to assist you in extending your circulation in Texas will be gladly done."

Our circulation, has grown so satisfactorily that with the April number we were able to enlarge the magazine and add several new features, and it will continue to improve every month.

If you have not yet seen the magazine, write for a free sample copy. It will convince you that for only *ten cents a year* you can get a magazine of more real genuine value than any other magazine that is published to every one who is really studying how to make the home life better and happier, how to lighten the housekeeper's labors, how to bring up the children and keep them and the whole family well and strong all the time, and do it all on a moderate income.

"The Delights of Gardening" in the April number would open the door of a new life in many a family if they would read it.

And here are some of the other Departments:

*Stories and Sketches, Little Folks in the Home, Home Etiquette, The Home Garden, Garden Notes, Editorial Comment, The Home Study, Music in the Home, Entertaining in the Home, Home Sewing, Care of the Home, Health in the Home, Home Cooking, Building the House* (with plan and design for a cottage home), *Home Handicraft, Home Cheer.*

You will get this April number and in addition ONE WHOLE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION, covering twelve copies of the magazine, one each month for twelve months, if you will put one dime or five two cent stamps in an envelope with your name and address (write it plainly), and mail it to MAXWELL'S HOMEMAKER MAGAZINE, 1405 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.

## Do It Now—Don't Delay



SCENES IN ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY.

Where Are Buried 26,000 Union and Confederate Dead.  
1. Monument to 2,111 "Unknown Dead."  
2. Mansion House of Gen. Robert E. Lee.  
3. Amphitheatre Where Memorial Services Are Held.

lesson challenged anybody to show a single resolution passed by an organized body of farmers favoring this "species of graft."

Mr. Mondell held the attention of the House until he had concluded, and his speech was the one cool, dispassionate episode of the day. "The question is," said he, "Shall we continue to endeavor ourselves to the hearts of our constituents by distributing among them a few packages annually of seeds of unknown vintage and uncertain heredity of the fragrant onion, the luscious rutabaga, and the humble but glorious—the kind that mother used to make—pie promoting pumpkin, or shall we, with Spartan self-denial, forego this ancient and potent promoter of our claims to statesmanship?"

Mr. Mondell concluded by convulsing the House with a famous poem written by the "poet lariat" of his State on the subject under discussion by the House.

When Mr. Cocks, the representative of President Roosevelt's district on Long Island, began to denounce the free-seed evil he soon had the House by the ears. Messrs. Sulloway and

ing of the Union and its sacredness. But the Union is now secure forever. The rancors of war time are dead. The work of the hero of that war is complete. There is now no further occasion for maintaining the conflict that he had part in.

At the side of the soldiers' graves, in this year of 1906, many stalwart grandsons of men who are buried there will stand with flowers in their hands. 1865 was a good while ago. A certain amount of the decorating this year will be done by veterans' great-grandsons. For there were old fellows in the ranks of Bull Run and at Gettysburg on both sides. But there were youngsters, too, and thousands of these we have with us still. They are honored above all other men, and properly, on Memorial Day. It is their day. Nothing can be more impressive than their annual turnout. It is the nation's most beautiful spectacle, and the honoring of it weaves into American lives the enduring pattern of patriotism.

Boston has a public school teacher—Miss Clara Doane—who has taught continuously for fifty-seven years.

(Continued on next page.)



## THE LAMP'S EVOLUTION.

### EXCAVATIONS OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATION SHOW IT OVER SIX THOUSAND YEARS OLD.

Originally was a Conch Shell and a Twist of Cotton—Western Ingenuity Devised the Brass Burner and Regulator.

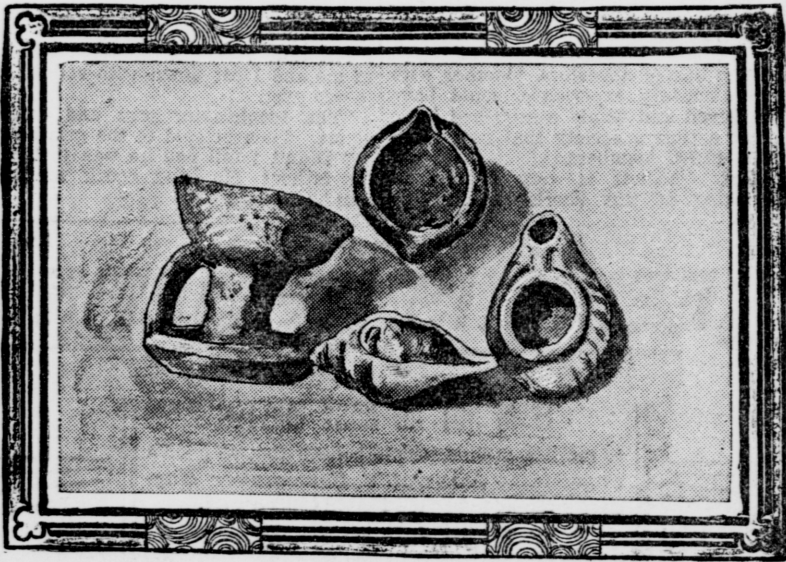
By EDGAR JAMES BANKS, Ph. D.  
The Oriental lamp is the same now as it always has been—a simple dish of clay, stone, bronze or glass, filled with oil; its wick is a rag or a twist of cotton, one end of which is immersed in oil and the other rests over the edge of the dish to be lighted. This was the lamp not only of ancient Babylon and Egypt, but also of the Hebrews, Greeks, Romans, and all other early peoples. Even to this day it is the common lamp of Mesopotamia. In Saint Sophia, the great mosque of Constantinople, there is no other method of illumination.

The first artificial light with which primitive man brightened the darkness of night was the camp fire, the same fire with which he slightly roasted his meat and warmed his naked body. At just what age the idea of lighting by other means first occurred to him is no longer known, but the excavations at the Babylonian mound, Bismya, the ruin of the oldest known city in the world, have shown that it was in the very long ago, perhaps thousands of years before 4500 B. C.

During the excavations far beneath a temple which was constructed at that remote date, among the ruins of earlier ages, there was found a large conch shell about 8 inches in length. Its exterior had been worn smooth by constant handling, and a section at its opening and half of its elongated valve had been cut away so that it formed a deep dish terminating in a long snout. In its interior were slight traces of a thin, black deposit. At first the use for which this dish was intended was puzzling; it was weeks later when it suddenly occurred to me that this sea-shell was the primitive lamp, the ancestor of the great family of lamps.

Some time later, while excavating at a higher level in the temple refuse heap, where the priests of 4500 B. C. threw the broken and discarded utensils of the temple service, there appeared among the dozens of baskets full of polished and cut stone several triangular objects which resembled the conch shell in shape. One of alabaster was entire; others were fragmentary, yet their original forms could be restored. They were the lamps which came into vogue after the conch had passed away, or when it became so scarce that it was no longer employed, and stone was substituted in its place. Although the conch was discarded, its triangular form remained, even to the natural snout for the support of the wick, which was reproduced in the stone.

To the early Babylonian, the pure, almost transparent alabaster lamp was perfect in shape; the next step in the evolution was in its decoration. Instead of the plain exterior, it was engraved with reticulated or curved lines; but a more important step in its decoration was when the lamp-maker conceived the idea of supporting the wick in a hole at the sharp corner. One such example from the Bismya temple refuse heap terminated in a



LAMPS OF LATE BABYLONIAN AND PERSIAN PERIODS.

ram's head, the lighted end of the wick projecting from its mouth. After the discovery of the hole for the wick, it was an easy step to cover the entire lamp, with the exception of an opening in the center to receive the oil. Thus the lamp of classical times originated. Another interesting example from Bismya is an extremely large marble lamp, oval in shape and with vertical walls. The snout for its wick is a deep groove extending out about 2 inches, and with its support from beneath it resembles the handle of a modern dish. This lamp held about two quarts of oil, and as it was found in the ruins of the temple, its unusual size suggests that in the Babylonian temple, as in the synagogues of a later era, and in some churches, even to the present day, a light was kept perpetually burning.

Previous to 4000 B. C. the lamps, as well as most dishes and household effects, were of stone; after that time objects of burned clay began to appear. Before that date lamps were found only in the ruins of the temple; later clay lamps were found in the dwelling houses of the people. Of the latter a variety of shapes have appeared. Some are triangular, the shape suggested by the conch; one is a miniature boat; others of a later period are identical in shape and size with those of Rome and Greece. The lamp of these nations was undoubtedly borrowed from the older civilization of Babylon. The common clay lamp of Persia and of the time of Haroun er Raschid assumed a round form with a dent in its rim for the wick, resembling in every respect a miniature frying pan, from which the handle is missing. The lamp of modern Baghdad differs from it only in being set upon a pedestal and provided with a handle.

It remained for the lamp-maker of

the civilized West, who would no longer rest the wick upon the edge of the receptacle for the oil, to pass it through the brass arrangement which he called the burner, and to provide it with a screw in order that it might be raised or lowered, and the essentials of the modern oil lamp were assembled.

While we have the sea-shell, the lamp of primitive man of over 6,000 years ago, it would be interesting to know what kind of oil was burned. The olive tree produces the illuminating oil of the modern Orient, and although in other parts of the world the fat of animals was used, the unchanging customs of the East lead us to infer that olive oil was also then employed. The wick was doubtless a twist of the cotton which grows wild along the shores of the Tigris and the Euphrates.—Engineering News.

#### Old Methods Succeeded.

It has been claimed that old methods of doing business cannot succeed in this twentieth century of ours, but a striking example of where old manners have been and are yet successful may be found in the busiest city of the world—New York. Right in the heart of the wholesale district may be found a restaurant that is feeding more people every day of the year than any other house in New York City, and doing it along the line of "old methods."

It is claimed for this famous eating house that every pound of food used is paid for in cash upon the day it is purchased and that the proprietors have never yet given a check in payment for supplies, nor owed one dollar at the close of the day, and they keep no books.

Each morning the dealers supplying this remarkable establishment deliver the necessary goods at the receiving department and then form in a line leading to the cashier's desk, where each one in turn receives his money in good hard coin.

When evening comes whatever is left in the cash drawer is profit, less charges such as taxes, light, fuel &c. A further boast of the owner of this restaurant is that its doors have never been locked since first opened, way back in "wartime," and that no one knows where the key now is.

An idea of the number of people fed may be gained from the fact that table salt, used exclusively by the patrons at the tables and not including any used for cooking, is purchased every four months in ten barrel lots, each barrel containing three hundred pounds.

#### Wanted All the Goodies.

Teddy was about to be ten years old. In view of this interesting event Teddy's mother had ordered some ice-cream and cakes and other dainties, and Teddy was told to invite his little friends to a birthday party. The evening of the celebration came around, and all the goodies were waiting to be enjoyed. Teddy and his mother were also waiting.

Suddenly the youngster said: "Mother, don't you think it's time to eat the ice-cream and cake now?"

"No, indeed, my son," she replied, "we must wait until your friends are here."

"Well, to tell you the truth, mother," began Teddy, "I just thought that for once in my life I'd like to have enough goodies, so I guess we better begin now, 'cause I didn't invite anyone."

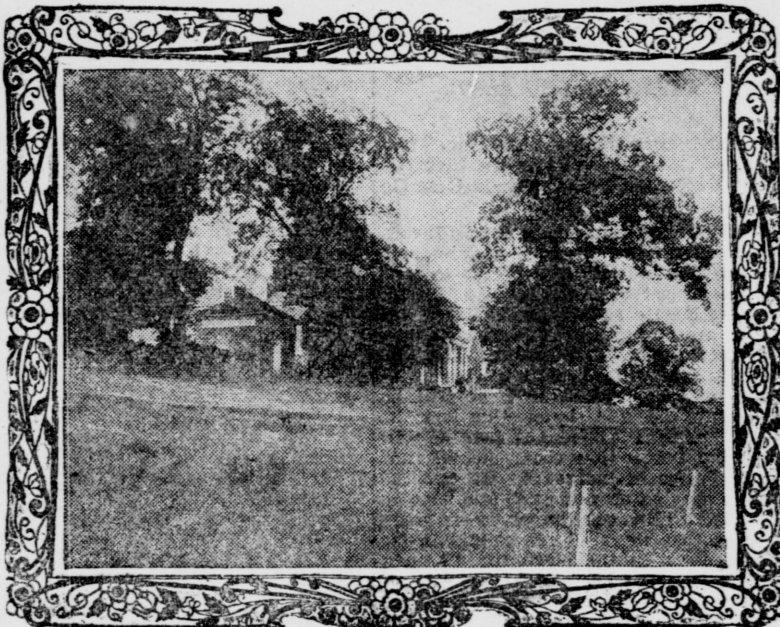
## FAMOUS VIRGINIA HOME.

### WOODLAWN MANSION, PART OF WASHINGTON'S ESTATE, NOW CHANGES HANDS.

A Gift from the First President to His Adopted Daughter—Playwright Paul Kester Disposes of Manor to Princeton Woman.

Another change of owners has come to Woodlawn Mansion, that historic property having been bought by Miss Elizabeth M. Sharp, of Princeton, N. J., from Paul Kester, who dramatized "When Knighthood Was in Flower," and other plays.

Woodlawn Mansion was the home of Lawrence Lewis, son of Betty Wash-



WOODLAWN MANSION.

ington and Fielding Lewis, of Fredericksburg, and nephew of the great George Washington. The wife of Lawrence Lewis was Nellie Custis, granddaughter of Mrs. Martha Washington and the adopted daughter of George Washington.

The marriage of Nellie Custis and young Lewis was the social event of the year 1799. The marriage took place in the mansion house at Mount Vernon on the birthday of Washington, and in the year of his death. Washington gave to the couple a tract of forest land covering a range of hills on the Mount Vernon property two miles southwest of the mansion house. Lewis personally saw that a part of the woods were cleared away, and in the clearing he had erected the great house which he called Woodlawn. The place passed to Lorenzo Lewis at the death of his mother, Nellie Custis Lewis, and by him was sold in 1848 to two Quakers from New Jersey, Chalkley Gillingham and Jacob M. Troth. The sons of these men live near the estate to-day, Jacob M. Troth, the younger, living on an adjoining farm and on land that was a part of the original Woodlawn. The house passed through many hands and in 1909 was bought by Paul Kester, who now sells it to Miss Sharp.

#### HOUSE FOR FREE SEEDS.

(Continued from preceding page.)  
Currier, of New Hampshire, where it is commonly understood one of the chief industries is that of raising rocks, granite, and marble, protested against his assertion that the farmers were not in sympathy with the free-seed business. They declared the farmers of their State demanded them anyhow.

Mr. Cocks read letters from the editors of practically every agricultural paper in the country, denouncing free seeds, and when he frankly admitted he had written these editors asking their opinion of the proposed action of the committee he was attacked by the advocates of free seeds as if he had committed some crime.

#### ALL ABOUT SEED "ADS."

Mr. Bartlett wanted to know if these papers carried advertisements of the seed dealers, to which Mr. Cocks affirmed that he had no doubt of it, as the business of selling seeds was a legitimate one. Mr. Fordney did not believe the answers represented an honest opinion, as the replies had been sought.

Mr. Cocks endeavored to proceed with his argument, re-enforcing it with citations from a stack of letters, but he spoke amid a confusion that marked the day as the most unruly of the entire session. Mr. Gains shouted himself hoarse—and that is a difficult thing, even for Mr. Gains to do; Mr. Mann scolded, as he often does when he fails to approve; Mr. Fordney, Mr. French, Mr. Sims, Mr. Chandler, and others asked questions simultaneously, and the chairman of the committee all but broke his gavel in a vain endeavor to maintain order. At one time it looked as if the matter, that symbol of the dignity and power of the House, would have to be taken from its porch and waved over the heads of refractory and angry free-seed mutineers who refused to take their seats when so ordered.



Magistrate: What's your name?  
Prisoner (named Simpson): and a stammerer: SS-as-as-as-as—  
Magistrate: Constable, what's the prisoner charged with?  
Constable: Sounds like seltzer water, yer worship.

After threatening to call members by name if they did not obey, the band of agriculturists, shouting and yelling for the free-seeds "loot" quieted down, and Mr. Cocks was enabled to proceed. SEEDS VERSUS BATTLESHIPS.

Free seeds found another doughty champion in South Trimble, of Kentucky. Mr. Trimble asserted that the seed dealers of the country were instigating the newspapers to fight free seeds. Real farmers wanted these seeds, but kid-glove farmers who run the granges did not need them and did not want them. If this was graft, he said, it was the only kind of which every one of the 70,000,000 people of the country got a piece.

Advocating economy in other directions, Mr. Trimble suggested less expenditure on battle ships. "If we stay

postage stamps, and cash, instead of the seeds he has been sending out since he came to Congress. The reading of these letters again plunged the House in disorder and confusion. PITY THE POOR FARMER.

Mr. Gaines, of Tennessee, endeavored to be heard above the noise and confusion. As he sat down, by command of the Chair, he managed to say that the bill was loaded with all kinds of appropriations to take care of and suppress the "mouth and foot disease, hollow horn, and hollow tail," but took away from the farmer the few seeds that he every year looked forward to receiving.

This new outburst of eloquence on the part of Mr. Gaines threw the House into convulsive laughter. When the members had partially recovered their composure Mr. Gaines rushed down the aisle, carrying a mass of manuscript in both hands, holding it aloft, shouting that he had hundreds of letters from farmers favoring free seeds.

As chairman Wadsworth reached out his hand for them, Mr. Gaines laid them on a desk and began pulling from the bunch various documents. It developed that among these "hundreds" of letters there were an unusually large portion of bills of various sorts and other "pub. docs." that had no relevancy to the seed question.

Again the members shrieked and gathered in the aisle, forcing the chairman to resort to every parliamentary expedient to secure order.

When the bill came up for a vote the free seeds were continued by a vote of 153 to 82. A fight for the abolishment of the free seed practice will continue, for it is believed that the sending out of the packages are of no practical benefit to the farming classes of the country, and it is safe to say that next year's bill will find the appropriation for these seeds omitted when it comes from the committee, and the probabilities are that by that time a majority of the members of the House will support the committee.

Since 1896 the world's annual production of gold has doubled.

There are now one million pensioners on the pension rolls of the United States.

The number of cameras made in the United States last year was 300,000, worth about \$20,000,000. A generation ago a camera was an unusual object.

## FARMER IMMIGRANTS.

### Some of Our Citizens Make Good Farmers—But Poor City Dwellers.

Many of our Italian immigrants are good farmers, after their fashion of laborious intensive cultivation. They are wretchedly poor, but they are children of the soil and where they occasionally do get into the same congenial occupation in this country they make good farmers and eventually good citizens.

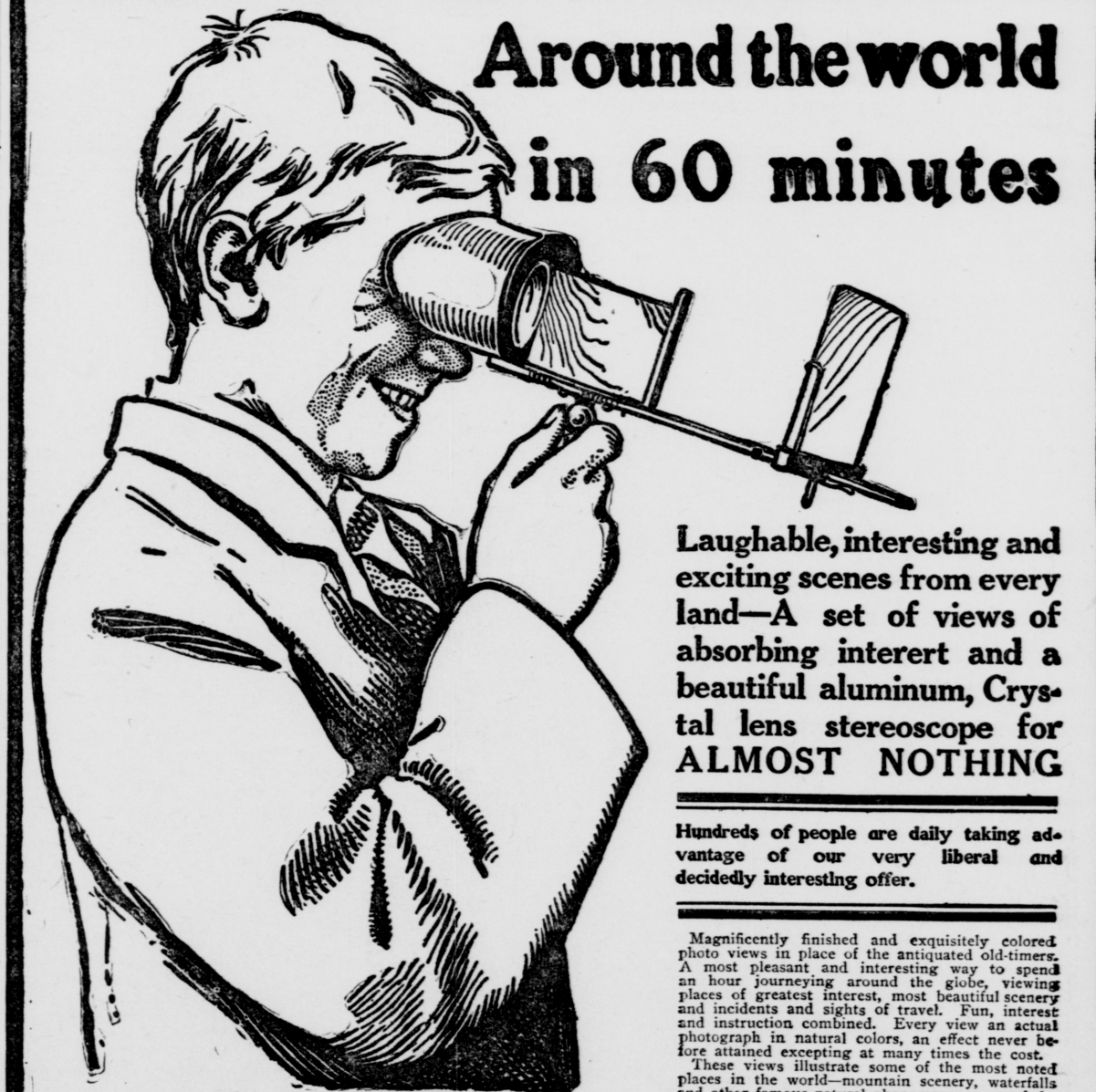
The greater part of the immigrants, in fact, now pouring into the country are better qualified for agricultural and horticultural pursuits than for any others. These pursuits were theirs in their European homes, and but for certain difficulties they would naturally resort to them here. The trouble is, there is nobody ready, as a general thing, to offer them employment, in groups, on the land; and transportation to the land is more or less expensive. On the other hand, there are always contractors ready to engage them for railroad, mining and similar employments in the seaboard States, and sometimes in other States; more often they simply settle down in the big and already congested cities. They take what they can get; and, more especially, what will be most likely to enable them to enjoy the continued companionship of their fellow immigrants. The newcomer dreads the isolation which will usually be his lot if he accepts employment on a farm.

Under the far-sighted plan of the men who are colonizing some Western areas, particularly in California and New Mexico, all these difficulties are avoided. Groups of agriculturists of the same nationality are brought together, and invited to become owners of small tracts, sold to them on easy terms. Ten acres of good land, so obtainable—and the price of which he can usually pay in labor for others—is a very attractive proposition to the average immigrant, especially when, in his new home, he may be surrounded by others of his own race. The plan has been already demonstrated to be very profitable to the promoters also.

The highest mountain in Colorado is Massive, 14,424, and the next is Elbert, 14,421. Pike's Peak is 14,108 feet high and there are twenty mountains in Colorado higher than this.

The most expensive fish in the fish markets of the United States is the English sole which retails for about sixty cents per pound.

## Around the world in 60 minutes



Laughable, interesting and exciting scenes from every land—A set of views of absorbing interest and a beautiful aluminum, Crystal lens stereoscope for ALMOST NOTHING

Hundreds of people are daily taking advantage of our very liberal and decidedly interesting offer.

Magnificently finished and exquisitely colored photo views in place of the antiquated old-views. A most pleasant and interesting way to spend an hour journeying around the globe, viewing places of greatest interest, most beautiful scenery and incidents and sights of travel. Fun, interest and instruction combined. Every view an actual photograph in natural colors, an effect never before attained excepting at many times the cost. These views illustrate some of the most noted places in the world—mountain scenery, waterfalls and other famous natural phenomena—some of the world's most famous buildings, places of historical interest and places famous for beautiful architecture or beautiful natural scenery. This set is of great educational value, presenting, as it does, realistic likenesses of scenes and places that we all should know about.

### Among the beautiful scenes from every land, are the following:

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# Requiem

Compiled by Wm. R. Mackrill.

## Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

James Adams, graduate of West Point and European representative of American manufacturers, is in Paris at the outbreak of the French-German war. He engages in a balloon reconnaissance for the French army, escapes capture. His balloon is wrecked at the Chateau Lagunay in northern France. He is rescued and nursed by Count Lagunay's daughter, Almee, with whom he falls in love. The German army advances, and Almee is killed. Adams is captured by the Germans, and later, after a series of adventures, he escapes and returns to France.

## CHAPTER VIII.

As I have stated, now the great naval battle was over, my objective was Bethel, and my sweetheart Almee. But it was not easy to sail at an elevation of a thousand yards over strange country and pick out from a hundred villages a particular one which has been visited but a single time. Bethel, as I remembered it, could be distinguished by its great monastery. Yet, even with a striking landmark to go by, darkness came upon me and I was still cruising about, using my glass in vain.

With morning I resumed my scrutiny of the panorama below me, and late in the forenoon discovered the monastery. I selected a broad field close by, and slowly settled to earth. Having passed several times over the village I was the object of much attention, and when I landed the villagers and field-workers flocked to see the ship. They were a rough, heavy-browed fine ship and fairly my German uniform there was much merriment. I caught the word "spy" several times. They hemmed me in, the crowd increasing in numbers. Some became excited, gesticulating, and babbling in provincial French. I was entirely unarmed, and could have stood for a minute against such a horde.

Apprehensive of injury from the angry Frenchmen, who were evidently not in love with the German soldiery, I thought to enter the ship and depart. But my first movement was interpreted. With a shout the crowd rushed in, brandishing pitch-forks, scythes, and clubs, and in a frenzy of rage fell upon my fine ship and fairly tore her to pieces. So intent were they on completing this piece of destruction that I was distracted from me, and I turned and ran across the field, followed a moment later by the whole mob, streaming after me and shouting "Spy, spy. Catch him."

I felt a coward, yet there was no alternative. It was flight, ignominious though it be, or death, and I dashed across the meadow, bounded over a low fence into the road, and fled for shelter—anywhere. Having a good start I had gained somewhat on my pursuers, and after running a few hundred yards I struck the main road at the very corner where stood the chateau in which lived Almee's cousins. I recognized the place immediately, and with a desperate hope, like that of a hunted hare, darted into the gate through the grounds, the rabble surging after me. Straight up the broad drive I ran, through the front door, which stood open, and into the drawing room, where I sank upon a couch. The next moment I was alone in the room.

I heard the swish of her skirts and her light footsteps. I looked up. It was Almee. For a brief period she did not recognize me. With wide open eyes, her hand on her heart, breathing rapidly, she stood and listened to the jeers of the enraged assemblage. She was dressed in blue and white, the same gown she wore when I first saw her. Again she was my angel of comfort. I arose and held out my arms. "Almee," I said.

"That I was disheveled, shabby, hatless, unshaven, made no difference to this dear girl. With a little cry of recognition she ran to me, drew me down upon her, and put her face to mine. "Oh, my love," she whispered. "My lion-hearted Jamie. I heard that you were dead. I thought I had lost you forever."

For a brief minute I held her close to me. Then the cries of the angry crowd outside rang in my ears. They had stopped at the entrance. They feared to come further. "Spy, spy," they cried. "Let us have the German spy. Kill him. Kill him."

At this juncture a harsh masculine voice sounded in the hall, then at the outer door. "Away with you, varlets. How dare you enter my grounds? Back, I say. Away with you."

Through the window I saw the villagers slink away like whipped curs. They feared the anger of the over-lord. I drew a long breath of relief. Suddenly the curtain at the door was flung aside and a tall, stern-faced man strode in. He looked at me first and then at Almee. "How now," he said harshly. "Villain, what would you have?" He came at me with clenched fists, and I arose to confront this new danger. But Almee stepped in front of me and faced her uncle with her head erect and blazing eyes. "He is my lover," she said proudly. "He has come here for protection. I shall defend him as long as I have life in my body."

A sneer curled the uncle's lips. "Your lover," he said disdainfully. "Your lover indeed! A German spy, the eternal enemy. What do you mean, girl? Have you the effrontery to tell me this?" His eyes shone with hate at me. "Out with you, Dutch scoundrel. Out of my sight. I will not harbor you beneath my roof." He advanced and took Almee roughly by the arm.

## FROM NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS

Compiled by Wm. R. Mackrill.

gently and in my best French. "Your law gives even a criminal a hearing. Sir, I am an American, though my uniform speaks to the contrary. I alighted from my air-ship but a few minutes since, and was immediately attacked by this mob in the apparent belief that I am a German spy. Consider for a moment what possible object a spy might have in landing in this district where there are neither forts nor fortifications. Mademoiselle speaks truly—I am even more than her lover, I am her fiancé, accepted by the Count Lagunay. Surely I may claim right to courtesy from his brother."

But my speech had little effect, unless to increase his anger. His eyes blazed up again. "Lies, lies all," he exclaimed. "I tell you I will not have you in my house." He came toward me threateningly. I shrugged my shoulders. "Very good. I will go." I started toward the door, but Almee clung to me, the tears running down her cheeks. Piteously she pleaded with her uncle, but to no avail. He stormed up and down the room, cursing the Germans and all their kin. Then Almee's face set in that womanly determination she showed in critical moments. Taking my hand she led me into the hall, and thence to the rear door, where an extensive garden stretched away to a thickly wooded hill. Her uncle stood some distance behind, watching us curiously. "Across yonder hill you will find a road that will take you to the railroad station." Her voice rang out clearly. She was not afraid to show her colors. "Though you are shamefully treated here you are no less my own. I shall be back at Lagunay, and my father and I will welcome you there. Good bye, my love."

She put her lips to mine. Then in a quick whisper: "Hide in the woods until night. Come to the gate and you will find a suit of clothes and money. You can not travel in these." I pressed her hand, slipped away through the garden, and after the gate and so to the shelter of the woods. Late that night, feeling like a kicked dog, I slunk through the darkness to the back gate. There on the ground I found a suit of clothes and a hat—probably taken from her cousin's closet for she had two male cousins who were officers in the French army. I removed my soiled and worn uniform, and in a few minutes was a fairly decent French gentleman. In a pocket of the coat I found a purse containing money (which I did not need) and a folded paper, which I took to be a note

by her maid bearing a bundle of clothes. I took my dear one in my arms, covering her lovely face with kisses. Then we hurried to the carriage. But though love will always find a way, as runs the old song, the chaperon is sometimes balked. Before we could enter our carriage we observed bright lights in the windows of the chateau, and heard shouts and the sound of wheels in the stable yard. It was evident that the uncle had somehow learned of the elopement. Almee was terrified. She informed me that her two cousins had but the day before returned from the army, and were loud in their devotion to the German doctor who had won her affections. Her life had been a burden since my visit.

We applied the whip, Fleischmann driving, with me at his side, while Almee and the maid sat behind. The road was smooth and for some miles we pushed on without sign of pursuit. The night had been dark, but now the heavy clouds broke away, and we went on through the brilliant moonlight.

It was nearing dawn when I heard the sound of hoof-beats behind us, and later the shouts of our pursuers, urging their horses. Our team was no match for theirs. I saw that we must face the music and have it out on the road. Fleischmann had his own plan, however. As the pursuing team drew closer he gave me the lines. "I will attend to the garlic-eaters," he said quietly. I may need your help; but be ready to drive on without me when I give the word.

The dashing team passed us and stopped. Three men leaped from the carriage. Almee's uncle, whom I recognized by his height, grasped the bridle of our horse, while the two cousins ran toward us. As they came up Fleischmann stepped to the ground. Smash! Smash! I hear the terrific impact of his great fists in their faces. They went down in a heap. One was stunned; the other scrambled to his feet and rushed wildly at Fleischmann with an oath, while the tall uncle, perceiving need of his assistance, advanced brandishing a huge sword. He was beside himself with rage. "Thieves! Robbers! Murderers!" he snarled.

At the time it was tragic, now, as I recall the incident, I laugh. Fleischmann was so cool, so resourceful, so mighty. He picked up the cousin, a rather small man with both hands, lifted him high in the air, and brought him down with terrible force upon the uncle's head. There was a shriek of pain, a heavy groan, and they went down together in the dust. "Drive on!" roared Fleischmann, and I whipped the horses into a gallop. A minute later I heard the steady beat of hoofs behind us, and Fleischmann appeared, smiling good naturedly and mounted on one of the carriage horses. He had cut the traces, and turned the other horse loose, thus effectually stopping the pursuit.

Almee had nearly fainted with fright; but under the care of her maid she soon regained her composure, and we drove on leisurely without fear of further interruption. Shortly after dawn we stopped at a small town, breakfasted, and after consultation decided to leave the team and take the train for Paris.

At the station another surprise awaited us. As the train from the south rolled in a dignified and handsomely uniformed French officer came from one of the waiting rooms, and rushed toward him with a cry of delight. It was her father, the Count Lagunay, whom we had not seen

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## JUNE FORETHOUGHTS.

### Some Suggestions for Summer Dresses for Girls—The Graduating Frock.

By MARTHA DEAN.

With the "rare days" of June at hand, there are many questions concerning the wardrobe which interest both maid and matron. June is the month for school and college graduation as well as for numerous weddings and anniversaries. It is also the threshold of summer, and many lads and lasses are looking forward to the time when they will board the train for shore or countryside. June is sure to be a busy month, for there are frocks to be fashioned for both old and young, and everything must be thought out beforehand so as to answer for practical needs and summertime comfort.

The graduating frock is always a topic of interest to the girl, for this is the day of all days her who is to leave her school life behind, and it must be quite the finest gown that the family can afford. Fashion has decreed that this dress must be white, and all white, with not even a sash or bow of color. It should also be simple, but this does not mean that a great deal of beautiful handwork may not be lavished upon it. In fact, in this day of exquisite effects, one could scarcely imagine a graduating frock which did not show a little elaboration of some kind. But these dresses are not elaborate on the scale of mother's gowns nor are they very fussy in design. The mulls and swisses were never more charming and sheer than this year, and even the batistes, lawns and mousseline de soies are very attractive and not expensive. Silks are little used for the young girl's wearing this year, but the simpler fabrics are far in the lead for popularity. The plain swiss resembles thin organdie but is much preferred to the latter as it wears better and launders well. If this is inset with a bit of fine lace it makes the daintiest frock imaginable.

### A FAVORITE GRADUATING DRESS

The princess is the favorite style for the graduating dress and is usually made in a separate waist and skirt and joined when finished. The joining is quite inconspicuous and does not mar the beauty of the whole. The fullness about the waist is regulated by shirrs or tucks extending from hips to bust line or a bit below. Many dresses are made in the round waist and skirt style, as it is one always becoming and sure to be worn. The girle is of wide lousine ribbon shirred in front and back to pieces of featherbone of the desired width. Some of the dresses have round yokes of insertion or all-over lace while others are embroidered in some simple design. The round and Dutch square necks are very popular and immensely becoming. The skirts of these dresses are round and full, sometimes trimmed high with narrow ruffles edged with lace and again inset with a wide panel of embroidery or tucking and lace. The double flounce skirts are very youthful and pretty and especially so when made from wide embroidered flouncing. This is inexpensive and makes very attractive frocks. They are fitted about the waist by tucks or gathers. Sleeves are of elbow length or longer to suit the wearer and may be finished with a deep cuff or a narrow ruffle of lace.

While many of the thin summer dresses for girls and older people are being worn over a colored slip this year this is not allowable for the graduating frock, although it may be worn over the tinted slip after the eventful day is passed.

### MOUSSELINE DE SOIE.

Mousseline de soie is coming into popular use this year for gowns because of its soft texture and inexpensive quality. It wears well and launders passably. For these frocks the narrow Valenciennes laces are generally used, being inset into the waist, skirt and sleeves without stint. The mousseline is excellent for making simple afternoon dresses in princess style and many such are being worn by the elect of society.

In considering the summer wardrobe, by all means first in importance is the suit of linen, madras or pongee which gives so much pleasure and comfort to the wearer from the fact that it can be fresh and dainty for each wearing. This frock sometimes takes the form of the shirt waist suit and more frequently, this season, the coat suit.

### LINEN ALWAYS POPULAR.

Linen is the most popular fabric for the summer suit and the little bolero will figure widely in the fashionable wardrobe. To one with any pretense of following the fashion, this little suit will be indispensable during the coming weeks. It is light and cool, easily washed and not expensive to make. Linen of good quality which will wear and look well may be had for 25 cents a yard, and that 2 inches wide. The skirts of these suits are gored or circular-gored—meaning that a straight edge meets a bias one at each of the four seams. This last named skirt will not sag like the circular one and yet has its advantages. The skirts are little trimmed save for a stitched fold or two though some of the more elaborate ones show bands of embroidery set in.

With this suit is worn the lingerie blouse or one matching the suit. A good supply of these thin blouses will be necessary this summer for they will appear upon every sort of occasion and will be worn incessantly. They are far more dainty than ever before and not more expensive. If desired they may be made at home of fine batiste or lawn and prove very dainty and fetching.

### Where the Nickel Got Its Name.

The word came from the Swedish and is connected with Old Nick, an evil spirit. The reason it is applied to the metal we know as nickel is because its ore, which is copper-colored, deceived the miners, who expected to obtain copper from it.

A normal cow in full flow of milk will drink about 1500 pounds of water a month.

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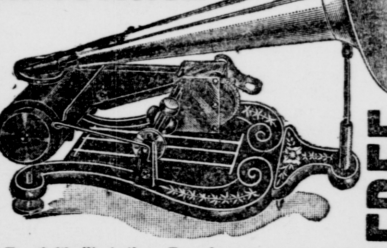
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## A NEW TOMATO CULTURE.

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

About the first of June is the time to stake your tomatoes, speaking generally for the United States. This article would have been more timely had it been printed a month ago, but even if it can be remembered for next year's operations in tomato growing, the writer will feel more than compensated, since for at least small tomato patches the plan here suggested has been proven by him to have several advantages.

Some years ago I attempted to grow seven acres of tomatoes in Southern Florida—Polk County—for the northern winter market. The tomatoes were planted in November. It was the winter of the great freeze, which swept Florida from stem to stern and obliterated all "frost lines"—the first occurred December 28th, just on top of a balmy Christmas Eve spent on the piazza in summer clothes. On that day, the thermometer in this "frost proof" region descended to 18F. with a biting northwest wind. Thousands of acres of tomatoes and egg-plant were cut down to the ground. Fortunately for my partner and myself we were from the region where Jack-Frost holds annual sway and we had maintained a seed bed in spite of the jeers of our neighbors. By the use of fertilizer sacks, all the bed quilts, sheets and clothing we had, and half a dozen fires to windward, we managed to save some seven or eight thousand young tomato plants, and thus when the frost king had passed on his way, we had a start over our neighbors of from eighteen to twenty-four days in growth.

### A SECOND FREEZE.

We had visions of wealth. Instead of seven acres, it is true, we had plants for only about a single acre each, but we expected eight, ten or twelve dollars a crate for our tomatoes. Instead of two or three dollars, because all Florida had been wiped out. Unfortunately, in this instance, the lightning struck twice, and in February, just as our plants were blossoming and beginning to form fruit, a second and equally severe freeze struck into our midst, and again the entire agricultural section of Florida, with the exception of a very small acreage on the southwest keys, was frozen to the roots. However, in this instance the Weather Bureau was on the lookout, and about nine o'clock in the evening we had information that a severe northwest blizzard was rapidly moving down the State.

Necessity, as usual, proved itself the mother of invention, and my partner, Mr. C. G. Stephenson, of Herndon, Va., and myself strapped lanterns to our left legs, and with a big cotton hoe each, tramped up and down our long rows of tomatoes and with a single dig and pull, for each plant, covered the blossoming tomatoes with nearly a square foot of the loose Florida up-land sand, in which the winter tomato is grown.

By two o'clock we had finished our task, and we thought we were somewhat tired; but this effort was nothing to the job of digging out the plants on the two succeeding days. The small of my back still creaks in remembrance of the straightening up periods at the end of each row.

Finally, after the two freezes had done their worst, and the genial sun of Southern Florida began to warm the air, as upon a rare day in June, we each found ourselves with about 3/4 of an acre of rather dilapidated but still thrifty and little damaged tomatoes, far advanced over those of the surrounding fields.

### PRUNING TOMATO VINES.

The tomatoes were beginning to throw out numbers of axillary suckers just above each leaf. It was my turn, one day, to drive the white mare to town and get a supply of grub—we were camping. By chance, I ran across an old stager who had drifted down to South Florida from the region

We tried the scheme and it repaid us well. Since my return to the North I have each year followed out this idea, although it has been applied simply to a garden plot of tomatoes. It is somewhat revolutionary, and whether it is practicable or profitable where you are raising ten or twenty acres of this

Ringlet Barred Plymouth Rocks. Prize Winners at Madison Square Garden, New York Poultry Show.



White Wyandottes. First Prize Pen at Boston, 1905

vegetable I am not prepared to say—pruning and cultivating that 3/4 of an acre in Florida kept me hustling as I had never hustled before—but as a garden proposition where you are raising from fifty to one hundred plants it has proven itself an ideal method of culture. The directions are these, simple in the extreme, but requiring rather close attention, as once well started the tomato is a rapid grower.

By the time the plant forms its first blossoms, have a slim stake six feet in length—in Florida we used pine sticks about one inch square—with a crowbar, or a heavy mallet stake your tomato firmly. Take an ordinary piece of grocer's soft cotton twine and tie the stem close to the stake. We experimented with tape and heavy cord, but found that the ordinary, five-cent ball, white twine sufficed, and that there was no danger of injuring the stem of the plant. Then go through the rows and pull off every sucker—leaving of course the blossom stems. In other words simply train the tomato vine to a single stem, and as need be tie it up close to the stake. During the season of growth three or four ties will suffice. We tried using a sharp knife to cut off the suckers in the belief that yanking them off by the fingers would injure the main stem, but eventually came back to the Crystal Springs method, where everything is done by the fingers.

### SINGLE STEM PLANTS.

There will be strong temptation, should the vines get three, four or five days start, and one of the suckers or branches becomes almost as big as the main stem, to let it grow, in the belief that it will injure the vine to remove it, but such mistakes should be ruthlessly remedied. Once well started the tomato is one of the toughest and sturdiest growing vegetables—a horse can step on one without much damaging it—and there need be no fear about tearing out even the large suckers which have developed four or five

moisture and sustenance which the roots collect, instead of producing ten or twelve pounds of useless growth will go largely into the formation of fruit. Clusters of tomatoes will hang thickly against the stake; they will secure the full benefit of the sun's genial warmth; there will be no rotting; the ripe fruit can be seen at a glance; the tomatoes will be larger, small ones; the yield per vine will be as heavy or heavier, while if the plan is made with this in view, the vines can be set considerably closer, as the moisture requirement will be far less than under the usual method

the whole West. People imagined that the great duck farms of Long Island, New Jersey and Pennsylvania had produced the duck supply of the country. The future census will be closely scanned at its finish for a more careful study of these conditions. So far as can be learned at present, the increase in poultry culture through these states has almost doubled in the last six years.

The West is more largely interested in the Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte breeds than in any other. The Eastern States seem to be more given to the cultivation of Leghorns than are any of the Western localities. The eggs having the brown shells seem best suited to the West. The brown-shelled eggs stand shipment better, for the fact that the shells are heavier and stronger than those laid by the Mediterranean breeds.

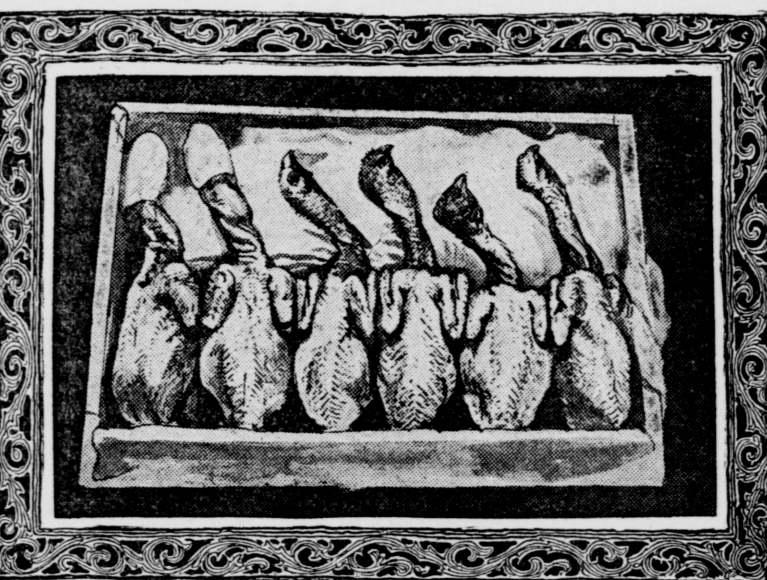
The Brahma and Langshan fowls were formerly most popular in these sections. The Plymouth Rocks and the Wyandottes being smooth, that is, unfeathered, on the shanks, move about and forage for their own sustenance much better than the feathered varieties. The original Asiatics—the Brahmas and the Langshans—produce the eggs having the darkest and heaviest shells. The Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes having a considerable per cent. of Asiatic blood in their veins, produce a strong shelled egg, stronger than the white shells, assuring safer carriage a long distance to market. This is the real reason why so many of the eggs that are shipped in from Western parts have the former kind of shells. There is no difference whatever in the quality of the eggs themselves, no matter what may be the color of the exterior, yet it is a well-known fact that the white ones have the preference in New York City. To produce these, they must be grown nearer to the Metropolis to lessen the danger of cracking from long shipments.

The general purpose fowls, the Plymouth Rock and the Wyandotte, have become a blessing to the poultry growers of the West and Northwest. They are strong and sturdy, with great ability to undergo more or less hardships and yet thrive. There is no question but that there are more Barred Plymouth Rocks grown throughout the Western country than all other kinds of standard-bred poultry combined. In France, the Houdan is the great market fowl; in England, the Dorking; but throughout the Great West the Plymouth Rocks seem to be accepted as the standard of quality for market poultry. In addition, they are such thoroughly good egg-producers during the entire year

where a great amount of leaf is produced.

If the ground is rich and the plant grows luxuriantly, its entire strength can be thrown into the fruit by pinching out the top bud after the vine has reached the height of the stake.

Another advantage of this method of culture is that for a couple of weeks after the ordinary tomato crop, even if



SHIPMENT OF CHICAGO PLYMOUTH ROCKS AS RECEIVED AT SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.

tied up in the usual method, is "laid by," the gardener with a wheel hoe can pass through the rows of staked tomatoes, and with his hoe set very shallow, can keep down any weeds which may rob the plants of their full share of moisture.

Rows of tomatoes, grown in this manner, present one of the most attractive sights imaginable. Like a tomato patch they look like a young orchard, laden with a plethora of ripening or green fruit.

### Poultry Growing North and West.

T. F. McGREW.

The chief center of poultry growing upon the farms and by small establishments devoted exclusively to the producing of eggs and poultry for market, is located in that portion of the country now called the North and West, in which we must include Missouri, Kansas and the great Northwest.

It is not usually known that Missouri, Iowa and Kansas are the greatest producers of poultry of all kinds, including waterfowl, and that Michigan and Wisconsin are becoming the greatest of all goose-producing sections of the country.

Upon the vast wheat fields of the Northwest are grown thousands upon thousands of young fowls that are hatched and cared for with reference to having them of the proper size for ranging over the wheat fields as soon as the harvest is in, and are later gathered up by the purchasers of the great poultry-killing establishments of Kansas City and other centers. These young fowls are taken away and shipped to the killing places prior to the beginning of the cold rigid weather of the North, only leaving for the care of the farmers during the winter months a sufficient number to produce eggs for the next summer's crop.

Wisconsin and Michigan produce large numbers of geese, grown for their feathers, and then shipped away to the Eastern States, where they are fattened and sold to the City markets.

Missouri and Kansas have become great egg-producing centers of the West. It is claimed that more eggs and more dressed poultry are shipped from some of the gathering stations of Missouri than from any other locality in this country. Iowa has for many years ranked among the foremost states in the producing of both eggs and market poultry of all kinds.

The last census figures for Iowa are a surprise to many of those best informed on poultry matters. More ducks were reported as being grown and shipped to market out of that State alone than had been credited to

as to make them prime favorites, and an excellent selection for all purposes for which fowls are kept upon the farm.

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## OPPORTUNITIES.

### For Young Men—Through Intensive Farming.

The Winona Agricultural Institute is located at Winona Lake, Ind. It is one of the most promising signs of the era of a better agriculture; it was founded by the Winona Assembly, which is commonly known as the Western Chautauqua. The Agricultural Institute, however, is only one of the several educational institutions that has been organized by this Assembly. There is also a Technical or Trade School at Indianapolis; a Training School for Bible teachers in New York;

and the Winona Park School for girls, all of which are in a flourishing condition and the product of the efforts of benevolent men and women. The Winona Agricultural Institute differs from many other institutions of the kind in that it believes in training the hand in the pursuit of the practical work of preparing the soil, planting and raising crops, caring for animals and the study of the kinds, and in fact embracing and combining the practical and scientific towards the advancement of this important industry. Moreover its object is to train and prepare young men to gain a good livelihood from a small tract of land, placing the value in the boy rather than in the land. In other words, the student is trained to get the most out of a small acreage, as he is most likely to be forced from circumstances to start on a small farm, which may be increased in scope or the small farm exchanged for a larger one. Thus it will be seen that this plan offers a much larger per cent. of success to the student than if his training was all based on the obtaining of a farm consisting of from forty to one hundred acres.

The class room and practical work is in charge of practical men, who have had exceptional training for this work. The Dean of the Institute, E. J. Hollister, is a soil expert with a national reputation and his past year's work at Winona Lake has been most interesting. The students realized from their farm and garden crops on forty acres of land last year \$1,800.00, and this work was all performed by the students themselves with the exception of the employment of two extra men and the engaging of the services of eight students to remain and look after the crops and do the marketing during the holiday season. Even this business was all carried on by the students under the direction of one of the professors. That is to say, the boys raised the crops, marketed them, handled the money, and the success of the venture, both from a financial standpoint as well as the training the boys got, is being used as a basis for enlarged operations this season, all with the view to bring the students in closer touch with all the agricultural processes, supplementing the practical work with a course of lectures and studies that will simplify the science of agriculture.

The Dean has been engaged in expert practical work with soils and plants, the transporting and marketing of crops over a wide range of climate with a variety of soils, embracing many portions of that area which lies between the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains and Long Island in New York State, and from the central part of Canada to the Everglades in Florida, and is now in addition to his work at Winona directing the reclamation of a large tract of tidal lands on the Connecticut Coast. He imparts this and other important features of his experience to the students, and is anxious to prepare young men to take up this expert work and intensive farming. He is a thorough believer in the extension of our prosperity and the increase of the strength of the nation through the development of our agricultural resources, and deals with the problem from a practical point of view. He is anxious to inaugurate a movement that will begin with the improvement of the abandoned farms in the East, continuing westward even to taking up those parts of the semi-arid west where farming is carried on under irrigation, training young men to get a living on a small acreage, and a living on a small acreage may be made to produce a greater income than a twelve hundred dollar salary in the city.

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TOMATOES TRAINED TO SINGLE STEMS. (After Photograph.)

of Crystal Springs, Miss. He told me of the methods in that vicinity, by which tomatoes were not only advanced in ripening from five to seven days, but increased in yield. Much more labor was required, but the results were more than commensurate. The plan consisted simply in staking and pruning each plant.

leaves, and even incipient blossom clusters. However, it is of course better to keep the vines pruned down closer.

**ADVANTAGES OF THE METHOD.**  
The result will be that the vine will grow up to the top of the stake, stocky and strong. The single leaves will develop hugely, and a great amount of